The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 229.

FIRST EDITION.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE.

Additional Particulars of the Destruction.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES.

GALVESTON, September 28.—Advices from Brazoria, dated the 23d, confirm the reports first received from Matagorda. The town was washed away excepting only four houses, which remain standing. No lives were lost; the people were saved by clinging to cedar trees in the vicinity.

A dispatch says at the town of Columbia twenty houses were blown down. No lives are reported lost. One man was killed at Chenango by a falling tree. Many plantations have been greatly damaged and some literally torn to pieces. Sugar houses, gin houses, fences and everything are partly or wholly blown down. The great losses cannot be correctly reported.

Later information from Matagorda says: At a meeting of the citizens of Matagorda, the following were appointed a committee to receive and distribute contributions to the suffering people: Galen Hodges, W. S. Steward, and R. G. Cheesman. The committee reported:

We, the committee, report to the country at large that the greater part of the town of Matagorda is laid in ruins, and that not a single citizen of the town has escaped serious injury to his property. Many of them are entirely houseless and without the necessaries of life, or means to build a shelter over their heads. Our Court House is somewhat damaged, but can be repaired without great expense. The Odd Fellows' Hall is a total loss and the Episcopal Church nearly so. All the shipping at this point has been either entirely lost or seriously damaged. No lives were lost in town. In Kenney's prairie, as far as we were able to learn, twenty-one persons were lost and their property all destroyed. On the upper peninsula twenty-one persons were swept into the gulf and drowned. All their property is an entire loss. We have as yet heard of no deaths on the lower peninsula, but almost the entire destruction of houses and other property. Sector's Point has not as yet been heard from, nor the town of Polaccox. We have not heard anything definite from Tres Polacios, yet we hear of great destruction of property on the east side of the Colorado river. No lives were lost. We have not heard from Carey above Captain Duncan's plantation, but are satisfied that from there to the mouth there has been an entire loss of crops, houses, cabins, gin and sugar houses, &c., and five lives lost as far as heard from. We request the Galveston *News*, Houston, Austin and San Antonio, and other Texan papers, also those of New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, to publish these proceedings, and such other papers as feel an interest in the cause of suffering humanity. Such as may feel able and disposed to help our suffering people will send forward their contributions, money or provisions, to the committee above named, consisting of Cheeseman, Stewart and Hodges.

Signed—G. Baer, John Duncan, Jr., John L. Croom, John Matthews, Galen Hodges, J. E. Pierce, D. R. E. Braman, R. G. Cheesman, C. H. Williams, Fred. C. McCauly, W. D. Barbour, John Moore.

WM. H. BURCHART, Chairman.
G. BAER, Secretary.

GALVESTON, September 28.—The following additional particulars were received from the mouth of the Brazos River: The number of persons known to have lost their lives between the peninsula and Bernard are fifty-seven—among them Mrs. Sargent, old man Sargent, all of Forrester's family, all of Mitchell's, Billy McNeil's and three children, and Mrs. Mead and two children. Seven of Stephen Winstead's family were lost, himself, Miss Susie, Annie and Jonathan being saved. Sam Useless' wife and two children, all of old man Davis' family, and one of the children of Wm. Austin were also lost. Judge Cox and his family spent the night of Thursday in the trees. Old Mrs. Davis and one of Winstead's children were lost. People from the other side of the river got on Capt. Louis Dewel's boat.

One half to two thirds of the cattle and horses are drowned. The bridge at Cedar Lake is gone, and fences and trees are swept away. There is a man here who drifted two days and nights on a log.

Late News—Information from Trinity river says three schooners are high and dry in the fields near the fork of Double and White's bayous. In the country the water had swept over cane twelve feet above the bank of the river. From its mouth to Wallisville the land is low and swampy. The first house above the mouth was formerly owned by Doctor Phealan, occupied by negroes. The house was entirely carried away. Not a vestige of it is to be seen. There were nine negroes, and eight of the number were drowned. After remaining in trees from ten to fifteen hours, one of them, becoming crazy from fright, tore the clothes from his mother in his efforts to climb higher. The mother of the family, a woman fifty or sixty years old, was rescued on Sunday, by a party passing down the river, and taken to Wallisville.

At Wallsville every house was more or less damaged. It will take years to rebuild the town. From the present feeling it is not thought that many people will rebuild. Mr. Mays, who lives near Wallsville, lost 1,500 head of cattle and 50 head of horses. Mr. Lawrence, who lives about two miles above Wallsville, lost from 1,000 to 1,500 head of stock, among them forty horses.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1875.

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.

A meeting of the creditors of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad was held yesterday, presided over by Charles L. Frost, who stated that the sum total required from the bondholders to get legal possession of the road from the trustees, including the past due interest, was, in round figures, $698,464.67. If the creditors did not come to an understanding and comply with the terms of the trustees' bid before the 11th of October, the road must be resold to pay the legal expenses. Mr. Frost said further that a more rascally set than the Governor of Alabama and his clique did not exist. The road's engines had been wrecked, its coal mines had been sold for almost nothing, and its property ruined to enrich a set of political scoundrels. A committee of three, consisting of Charles L. Frost, John Sickles and Joseph Morse, was appointed to meet the representatives of the first mortgage bondholders and endeavor to effect a compromise. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A Post Evening Mail Train Impracticable.

Superintendent George S. Bangs, of the postal service, this afternoon addressed the members of the Board of Trade on the matter of running a fast evening mail train from this city to the West. He said it was impracticable, and would not be advantageous—that the morning train served all purposes.

CADIZ, OHIO.

The Harrison County Fair—Bright Prospects — Every Department Full—Large Attendance of Visitors.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CADIZ, OHIO, September 28, 1875.

The Harrison County Fair opened to-day with brighter prospects than ever. The number of entries in the horse department is larger than ever before. The cattle, sheep and hogs stalls are already full. Carpenters are at work building more for the accommodation of those that are still arriving. The floral hall presents an appearance unequaled on the second and third days of past years. The mechanical and vegetable halls are in no wise behind, while the poultry department surpasses anything ever known here. The entire board of officers and superintendents are at their posts of duty. The crowd is unusually large. Many strangers are already in attendance, and every prospect is fair for a big fair.

H. B.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Five Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—One Person Killed and Fifty Injured.

OMAHA, NEB., September 28.—The mail train which left Chicago on Sunday night, the 26th, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., was thrown down a steep embankment two miles east of Woodburn, Iowa, by the spreading of the track or a twisted rail, about 3 P. M. yesterday. The train consisted of three coaches, two baggage cars, and a car containing a pair of valuable horses. All but the latter and the engine rolled down the embankment, making two or three revolutions. Jas. Powers, a section foreman, was instantly killed, and about fifty passengers more or less injured. One lady, name unknown, had a leg and rib broken. This is said to be the worst case. All the others but two are doing well. Those who are not willing or able to move are at Woodburn.

Indian Depredations.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 28.—Mr. Wolfjen has just reached here from Snyder's ranche, on the Sibille, thirty miles west of Fort Laramie. He reports that on Friday last four Indians came to the ranche, stole seventeen horses and fired at two unarmed men who were herding the cattle, nearly grazing one of the men. The Indians crossed the North Platte with the stolen horses, at Bull's Bend, going due north.

FALL RIVER.

An Incendiary Document Posted in the Streets.

Military in Readiness to Preserve Order.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 28.—The following incendiary document was found posted on Bedford street, last night:

"MONDAY, September 27.—Now, boys, burn Rock street. It will find somebody. Work. Now is your time. Do it at once. Damn insurance. Burn every agent's house you come to."

Rock street is the street upon which the greater portion of the agents and mill owners reside.

Meeting of Spinners.

At a special meeting of the Spinners' Association, held yesterday, resolutions were passed unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That a petition be sent through the city to solicit the tradesmen and others in favor of the withdrawal of the conditions proposed by the employers, and a petition, if necessary, be sent to the State authorities for aid, that it be understood that we wish to act in no selfish spirit towards our employers, for the following will put an end to all petty strikes: "That we are willing to give and take ten days' notice in all questions of wages and labor, or otherwise we forfeit all pay belonging to us then due and we expect the same from them for instant dismissal."

Mills Running.

Everything is remarkably quiet around the mills and on the streets. There was no interference with help this morning while going to work. Richard Borden is running five hundred looms. The spinning department is full, and the other departmences are well represented. The Fall River Manufacturing Company is running about half its force in each department. The Union mills, Metacome, Crescent, Wetamore and others which were running yesterday, have an increased number of operatives to-day, and operatives continue to come forward and signify a willingness to sign and go to work. The Wampnoag, Flint, two Granites, Merchants and others are still idle. Not a sufficient number of operatives have as yet put in an appearance to warrant starting. A small police force is on duty around the mills while the help is going to and returning from work. The militia are quarted this morning at Armory Hall and other points.

There seems to be not much probability that the petitions of the operatives will meet with very great approval by the more prominent tradesmen, but the result is waited for with anxiety by the operatives.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL

The Threatened Outbreak Averted — Precautionary Measures Taken to Protect the Commissioners—Speeches by Red Dog and Other Chiefs—The Indians Troubled Over the Presence of Troops—Unreasonable Demands —Spotted Bear Wants $70,000,000 for the Black Hills—He Desires to Live on the Interest of His Money—No Prospect of a Treaty Being Negotiated.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 27, VIA FT. LARAMIE, WY., September 28.—The threatened outbreak of last Friday on the part of the Indians passed over without any person being hurt. Everything is quiet. A cavalry guard is stationed inside the stockade.

At a meeting in the Commissioners' rooms the Indians agreed to submit a proposition to-day. At the usual hour to-day the Commissioners were on the council ground. A vidette and skirmishing line of cavalry, on foot and on horseback, extended two hundred yards on either side and in the rear of the Commissioners' tent. The Indians kept outside of these limits. Other precautions were taken to protect the Commissioners from attack or surprise. At three o'clock three hundred and twenty head chiefs and soldiers formed a half circle in front of the tent, about 100 from the Commissioners. Before the speaking commenced Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Red Dog, and thirty other head chiefs sat down in the circle midway between the Commissioners and the circle of chiefs.

After the lapse of fifteen minutes Red Cloud and Red Dog approached the Commissioners. The former said he had selected Red Dog to speak for him and his people.

The latter said: The Great Father picked out your wise men to make a treaty with the Indians. You come here with troops several days, and this troubles our people. He said all the young men and head chiefs had reached a decision.

Great difficulty being experienced in getting proper interpretation, Red Cloud said he wanted one of his own people to write down all that was said, and thereupon grasped a half-breed boy from the crowd of spectators and seated him at a table.

Red Dog said: Six generations of Indians have been fed by the Government. His people now want guarantees of food and clothing for seven generations more. He said the Indians are ready to make a treaty. He wanted pay for the gold already taken out of the Black Hills, and will sell only that portion of the Black Hills as gold was discovered in, and for relinquishing the right therein he wanted a light wagon, a span of horses, six work-cattle, a gun and ammunition for each head of an Indian family. He also insisted that in the future, when annuity goods came, he wanted to be furnished with a duplicate bill of them, so that their own people could examine it. When all these things are done, they will then think of what you have said to us.

He then retired, and Spotted Tail came forward. He said: Yesterday, when we called on the Commissioners, we were all drunk, and you tried to throw a blanket over my head. To-day I breathe the free air of heaven among my own people, and can now talk to you what I did not wish to say yesterday. If you want our land, we want the boundary line (Nebraska) changed, a reservation engaged, and we want to know what you say.

Commissioner Allison said on that question they would have to consult the President.

Spotted Tail resumed. He said he wanted to retain the present agency here and on the Missouri river as long as our race exists. If our people move again, we want to get enough money so that we can live on the interest.

He further said he wanted good white men with them. He wanted Catholic priests to teach them, and white men to teach reading, plowing, cultivating the soil and raising stock. He was opposed to the Government preventing white men and half-breeds who married Indian women from living in the country. He wanted the troops removed from the agencies and put them to watching the Black Hills.

He was followed by Spotted Bear, of the Cheyennes, who said it looked bad to see troops around a council camp while making a treaty. He said his tribe wanted a great deal for the Hills, but before they sold them the white people would go and steal them. He said the bad men of his reservation wanted Catholic priests to educate the people and make them wise. He wanted $70,000,000 for the Black Hills. White people put money at interest. The Indians wanted to live on the interest of their money. He spoke in behalf of the white men and half-breeds of his tribe. He wanted to select them as traders, and here several posts at the agency. He repeated the remarks of his predecessor. He wanted duplicate bills of annuity goods that come to the agency. He wanted a telegraph operator at the agency, so that he could talk with the President quick when anything was wrong. He wanted the soldiers removed from the agency. He wanted the President to give every Indian a house, farm, wagon, horse, cattle and tools.

The Commissioners have announced the close of the council until to-morrow. Men versed in Indian character say no treaty will be made. The Commissioners, while zealously working, have no knowledge of Indian character, and are gradually widening the gap between themselves and the Indians.

The Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.—Payments on account of the assessment on the Syndicate fund of the Bank of California have been lively to-day, and the greater portion of the amount is now in the vaults. The San Francisco Stock Board to-day authorized the payment of twenty per cent. of its subscription of the quarter million dollars. The bank will probably reopen on Saturday next, though there has been no official action as yet to that effect. The usual semi-monthly commercial collection to-day showed prompt payment. No suspension is reported.

The Guibord Case.

MONTREAL, September 28.—The Guibord case was argued before the Courts yesterday. The "Fabrique" were required to show cause why they should not be condemned to pay $2,000 for the gates of the Catholic cemetery being closed to the remains of Guibord. Messrs. Jette and Doutre argued the case before Justice Johnson, who has taken time to give his decision. The "Fabrique" have paid the costs awarded to L'Institut Canadien, amounting to over $6,000.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Arrived—The steamships France, from London, Gellert, from Hamburg, and Scythia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, September 28.—The steamships San Marcas and Atlas, from Boston, and Navarine, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, September 28.—The steamships The Queen and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Destructive Flood in Ireland.

Dissensions Among Carlist Leaders.

The Situation in Servia Becoming Critical.

Tumults and Rebellions in Some of the Districts.

Epidemics Among the Turkish and Insurgent Camps.

TURKEY.

The Insurgents Increasing.

LONDON, September 28.—The *Times* to-day has a special from Ragusa, in which it is said the general position of affairs in the insurrectionary districts is unchanged, Turkish communication is only maintained by strong columns of troops. The insurgents are increasing numerically, but lack supplies.

The Situation in Servia.

LONDON, September 28.—A special from Vienna says Servia is in a pitiable condition. The next semi-annual taxes are to be collected a month earlier than usual, because the State coffers are empty. Great uneasiness prevails among the militia because they are prevented two days weekly from tilling the fields. In some districts there have been tumults and rebellions. The demand of Servian merchants for a respite for their bills causes bitterness here. The creditors being principally Austrian, some papers demand the intervention of the Government.

Epidemics have appeared among the Turkish and insurgent camps.

Servia, replying to Turkey's complaint about Servians invading Bosnia, declares her inability to restrain her people any more than Austria, which has not prevented at least a thousand Croats from joining the Herzegovinians.

The Address to Prince Milan's Speech.

BELGRADE, September 28.—The address in answer to Prince Milan's speech, proposed by the minority of the Skuptschina, has not been published. It is ascertained, however, that it demanded an immediate declaration of war with Turkey, the cessation of bureaucratic abuses, a wholesale dismissal of officials, and absolute liberty of the press.

Towns Joining the Insurrection.

RAGUSA, September 28.—The towns of Debrossels, Kruschawaz, Tschoplina, Strusa and L'Jubuschka, in Herzegovina, near the Dalmatian frontier, have joined the insurrection. The Turks have retired in the direction of Stolatz.

Circular to Foreign Powers.

LONDON, September 29—5:30 A. M.—A special from Vienna says that the Porte has addressed a circular to foreign powers, stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montengro and Servia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality; that the present state of things render it necessary to keep 100,000 men under arms between Mostar and Widdin to watch trespassers, and Turkey is unable to continue this for an indefinite time.

Resigning.

A special in the *Morning Standard* announces that twenty-nine members of the Skuptschina of Servia have resigned their seats.

FRANCE.

Franco-American Union.

PARIS, September 28.—A committee has been formed in this city entitled the Franco-American Union, with Hon. E. B. Washburne, American Minister, Marquis of Noaelles and M. Bertholdi as honorary Presidents. The object is to erect a monument on an island in Long Island Sound, during the centenary, to commemorate the 100th year of American independence. A public subscription has already been opened to raise the necessary funds. Several Deputies to the Assembly have joined the committee, including Oscar De Lafayette, of Seine et Marne; Edward Labaulaye, Seine; Waddington, Aisne, Tholowski, Seine, and Count De Tocqueville, Manche. Edward Labaulaye is chairman of the committee.

Destructive Fires.

PARIS, September 28.—Advices received here announce that extensive fires are prevailing in the Regency of Tunis, bordering on the province of Lavalle. The flames had spread across the frontier of the French territory.

The latest accounts say that the fire was devastating the forests of Banisalah, and that the village of Duniviec was threatened.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Artillery for Foreign Stations.

LONDON, September 28.—The *Echo* of this evening says: "We are informed that the Government has ordered a considerable augmentation of artillery to be stationed at Singapore and Hong Kong."

Flood in Ireland.

A destructive flood occurred yesterday during the gale in the Valley of the Lee, Ireland. The river rose seven feet, and inundated a portion of the city of Cork and the country for miles about, occasioning immense damage to property. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Irelandand Scotland.

Lincoln Memorial Tower.

LONDON, September, 28.—Rev. Newman Hall, in the presence of a select company, laid the corner stone of the Lincoln Memorial Tower adjoining the new Survey Chapel. The tower is designed as a memorial of the abolition of slavery and a bond of brotherhood between England and America.

SPAIN.

Dissensions Among Carlist Leaders.

MADRID, September 28.—It is reported that dissensions have occurred among the Carlist leaders Dorregaray, Mendira and Perula, which: Don Carlos himself is unable to reconcile.

Carlists Defeated.

The Carlist leader Gamandis has been defeated at Castello, in Catalonia.

Illness of General Dorregaray.

MADRID, September 28.—Gen. Dorregaray is ill. He has quelled Estella and gone to the baths of Lonio, on the Bay of Biscay.

Pushing Operations.

Alfonsists continue to push operations in the neighborhood of Oyarzuk and Hernani.

More Troops for Cuba.

A further contingent of 2,000 soldiers will embark for Cuba on the 1st and 24 prox.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1875.

Retiring Legal Tenders.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the retirement of $304,584 of outstanding legal tenders, that amount being 80 per cent. of national bank circulation issued during the past month. Until further orders the outstanding legal tenders will be $373,941,124.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs said to-day, in answer to a query as to whether he would resign on the appointment of a new Secretary of the Interior, that while he did not feel it would be incumbent on him to do so, yet he would gladly tender his resignation should he receive the slightest intimation that it would be acceptable. He says that the forthcoming report of the Red Cloud Commission will undoubtedly exonerate Secretary Delano and himself, as not an iota of evidence was adduced tending to show their culpability. He further said he would be glad at any time to be relieved of the arduous and responsible duties of Indian Affairs.

THE CAMPAIGN.

What Senator Wallace Knows About Finances.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., September 28.—United States Senator Wallace, in a speech to-night, said the country could not resume specie payment in 1879, because no preparation has been made for it, and that condition must precede. The Erie platform does not mean indefinite postponement of specie payments, but its whole thought is ease on an overtaxed people. Give the people time to rest from this exhausting labor. Economy in administration must open the door to resumption, and we ought save the money paid National banks on their bonds by exchanging bank currency for Government notes. The plan of the Democracy is to save your money to pay your debts. The true money of a republic is hard money. We reach the latter through the former, but the people must have time to recuperate their exhausted energies.

The St. Louis Whisky Cases.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the cases of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy, Bevis, Avery and Ulric, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States revenue, were continued, on the ground that the defense was not ready for trial, owing to the absence of important witnesses. In the case of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy and Bevis, the indictment against whom for conspiring to destroy public records was quashed yesterday on a technicality, Judge Miller ordered a bench warrant to issue to hold them to answer any indictment which may be found against them at the next term of Court, and the bail was fixed at $8,000 each.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, will commence in Des Moines, Iowa, to-day.

—A meeting of Labor Reformers was held in Boston last evening to consider the condition of the Fall River operatives.

—The Chicago Board of Education, with but one dissenting vote, has discarded the Bible from the publicschools of that city.

—The Star Oil Mills at New Brunswick, N. J., owned by Charles Myer, were burned on Sunday. Loss $90,000; insurance $65,000.

—Carl Schurz having declined to address the Board of Trade of New York on the finances, and having suggested Wm. M. Grosvenor instead, the Board telegraphed to Schurz again, asking him to fix a day to suit his engagements.

—At Weathersfield, Vt., the wife of Ebenezer Dunsmore poisoned herself and three children on Monday afternoon during the absence of the husband. The youngest child, eight years old, is dead. It is thought the others will recover.

—A dispatch from Keystesville, Mo., says the wife of Samuel Virgen, living five miles from that place, was brutally beaten and ravished on Saturday night by a negro named Edmund Moore. He was arrested, taken out of jail, and hanged by a mob.

—Two hundred editors from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and other Western States will arrive at Little Rock, Ark., to-day. After remaining there until to-morrow morning they will visit the Hot Springs and other points along the various railroad lines of Arkansas.

—The Osage Indians have left their reservation to get food for themselves. Their excuse is that the Government does not supply them according to the agreement. On July 14th there were 246,000 pounds of freight for them at Wichita, and now there is 460,000 pounds, which, through the inefficiency of the contractors, is not forwarded.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29, 1875—A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, clear and fair weather, and slight rise in temperature during the day, with easterly to southerly winds and slowly falling barometer.

The Church War in Toronto.

TORONTO, September 28.—Posters are out calling upon the Orange young Britons to organize. Unless Archbishop Lynch be persuaded to forbid the Pilgrimage next Sunday serious consequences are apprehended.

TRAMPS.

Bearing Down Upon the Cities—Latte ipating Good Times Here—A Suggestion to the Authorities.

Already those pests, the tramps, are beginning to flock towards the cities for the winter. During the warm weather they found it very convenient to keep out of the cities and prey upon the farmers. They could easily beg or steal all they wanted to eat, and sleep in the barns, or, if there were none handy, could lie down in an open field; but now that can't be done; the nights are getting too cool, and they make their way into the cities and lodge in our benevolent institutions or station houses until they have to be driven out or sent to the Work House. In the early part of last week one or two tramps called at the Allegheny lock-up, and were allowed to remain over night, and each night after that the number increased. On Saturday night fourteen tramps stopped there. Now unless something is done by the councils, the cities will soon be flooded with this class of people. The reputation all over the country among the tramps of being one of the best places for a good long stay for the tramps. This we learned from one of the tramps, who had travelled over the greater portion of the Eastern, Middle and Western States, wherever he went, he heard that Pittsburgh and Allegheny were the best places for tramps. During last Friday night Allegheny Councils appointed a special committee to devise some plan to get rid of of them, and Pittsburgh Councils also took some action in regard to the matter, but no definite plan was agreed upon, and it must be said that the committees, as they have not yet been discharged and the matter still rests in their hands, to take some action in the matter? Something must be done. Our benevolent citizens who be taxed to the utmost to provide for our own poor, to keep them from freezing or starving. Again, it is necessary that something should be done to protect the lives and property of our citizens from thieves. During the last few weeks we have had occasion to report at least half a dozen cases of persons being robbed in broad day-light in our streets, and we have no doubt that a greater or less number of burglaries are not committed. Many of these robberies and burglaries are committed by tramps. There is no necessity for there being a single tramp here for some thing to eat or a place to remain over night. The Engineer on the Hiland avenue reservoir advertises for 300 men and the contractors on Thirty-third street and Sylvan auenue each advertised for 200 men. These are not delicate that they could not work on either of these improvements and earn sufficient to keep them, but the trouble is they don't want work—about ninety nine per cent. of them in fact. The Council committee referred to above should meet and examine the different plans in operation in regard to this nuisance in other cities and states. It is a nuisance that is becoming too expensive and too dangerous to let go much farther without trying to put a check to it, and the sooner the attempt is made the better.

POLITICAL.

The County Committee—Organizing Clubs.

At the meeting of the County Committee yesterday afternoon the delegates from Hoboken, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth boroughs asked for public meetings at those places. The matter was referred to the Committee on Meeting and Speakers. On motion of Mr. Braun, the various Hartranft marching clubs of the county were requested to parade in a body on Saturday evening next, the occasion of the visit of the Governor to this city. It was also ordered that the Secretary call a meeting of the marshals of the various clubs to be held on Thursday next, at 2 P. M., to elect a Chief Marshal and make all necessary arrangements for the turnout. An encouraging report concerning the organization of colored clubs in Allegheny city was made by Mr. Pulpress.

Quite a large meeting of Republicans was held last night at the office of Deputy Mayor Schaffer, on Carson street, and the South Side Central Hartranft Club was organized. Mr. Isaac Cline presided, and Casper Wilhelmy, Esq., officiated as secretary. Committees were appointed to procure a hall in which to meet, and to look after the finances. After the enrollment of about fifty members the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening, when it will convene again in Market Hall and elect officers.

The young Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening in Jones' building, on Isabella, near Anderson street, for the purpose of reorganizing the old club known as the Fourth ward Minute Men.

The Allegheny Hartranft Club No. 1 met last night at No. 17 Federal street, and elected the following officers: President, Hon. Joseph Walton; Vice Presidents, Hon. H. M. Long, Mayor Phillips, Col. T. M. Bayne, John H. Hare, Esq., Andrew Smith, Esq., Wm. Bragy, Esq., John Burns, Esq.; Secretary, W. J. Barr, Esq.; Treasurer, Harry W. Oliver, Esq.; Grand Marshal, W. L. Brann; Assistant Marshal, Jos. Shellenberger; Captain, A. A. Herron; First Lieutenant, Jas. C. Shannon; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Smith.

Backward—Pin—Backward.

Backward, pin backward my skirts in their flight, make me small again, just for to-night, I am so weary, and my skirts are so long, sweeping the pavements as I walk along, gathering dirt from out of the street, looked at by every one that I meet, mother, dear mother, I know I'm a fright, pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, the days are so warm, and I'm tired of this dress I have on, it is so clumsy and don't fit me right, pin it back, mother, pin it back tight, now I'm ready, don't I look sweet? smiling on all I happen to meet, I'm in the fashion, so that is all right, pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, you know it's a sin, to wear dresses that show off one's limbs, but what is a poor girl going to do, if all the world wears 'em too, it is only those who are thin that are afraid, to show off a form that is not well made, you may laugh, but you know that I'm right, pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Gellert, at New York; steamer Scythia, at New York; steamer France, at New York; steamer Wieland, at Plymouth; steamer City of Chester, at Queenstown; steamer Navarino, at Southampton.

Musical and Dramatic.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will make Boston her home during the coming winter.

MISS MINNIE HAUCK is at present singing at Prague, and will soon go to Berlin.

TIETJENS is nearly six feet high in her garland stockings. Hence she can reach the upper register with ease.

"Why did Booth ever name his residence Cos Cob?" inquires a Cleveland paper. 'Cos he didn't. It happens to be the name of the village.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES and her comic troupe are playing "La Princesse de Trebizonde," in English, at the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON will appear as "Queen Mary," in Tennyson's drama, at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, some time in October.

"JULIUS CÆSAR" has been produced at the California Theatre, San Francisco, with Barrett as Cassius, Edwards as Brutus, and Hill as Marc Antony.

MADAME NILSSON'S voice is all right, and the man who sent afloat the story that it sounded like a sheep bell won't receive any complimentary tickets when she returns to America.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, son of Queen Victoria, has presented a copy of the newly printed parallel text edition of "Romeo and Juliet," Shakespeare's first tragedy, to every member of the Shakespeare Society.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON has accepted an invitation to stay a few weeks with Lady Emily Peel, at the Villa Lammermoor, Geneva, and will return to England in the early part of October for her provincial concert tour.

A TELEGRAM under date Melbourne, September 1, says that the visit of the prima donna Mlle. Ilma di Murska to the Colonies has evoked extraordinary enthusiasm. There has been a grand torchlight procession in her honor.

MISS MINNIE PALMER, the pleasing young actress who made her *debut* last year, has most engagements to appear in her new play, "Bob," at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Cleveland, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Albany and Troy.

MR. TOOLE'S first appearance in England after his return there from this country was made in Manchester on the 25th of last month, as Simmons in "The Weavers." A correspondent says: "When the familiar voice of Mr. Toole was heard in assumed altercation with the footman in the play, a tremendous burst of cheering broke from all parts of the house, and was redoubled when the object of it made his appearance before the footlights. The applause was taken up again and again, and it was some time before Mr. Toole was enabled to proceed with the dialogue."

At the forthcoming Somerset fair a rifle contest will take place. The entry fee will be one dollar, and to the three best shots made by a marksman at 100 yards fifty dollars will be paid. The three best shots at fifty yards, off hand, will win five dollars. Each rifleman is required to find his own gun, ammunition and target.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Charge of Judge A. H. Barnes, of Dakota Territory, to the Grand Jury.

We find in the Bismark *Tribune*, of the 22d inst., the charge of Judge Barnes, of the United States District Court, to the Grand Jury, delivered orally, but fully reported in the *Tribune*. This charge, besides possessing interest on general grounds, may interest some of our readers on account of its exposition of the nature of libels, and in this connection its allusion to one of our evening cotemporaries. For these reasons we make the following extracts:

"It hardly seems necessary for me to do more, or that more should be done, than to call your attention to the oath which you have just taken. You will see that in that your duty is clearly pointed out, and that too without uncertainty. You are to keep your own council, and that of the people, and will not disclose the action of any one of your members, or of yourselves, except in the due course of law, and will present none through malice, or ill will, nor leave any unpresented throught fear, favor or affection, or for reward or the hope of reward; and in making your presentments or indictments, you will seek only the truth, and the whole truth, and according to the best of your skill and judgment, and that you will do this you have called upon God—that God who presides over the destiny of nations, to bear you witness. It would be difficult to express in the same number of lines your duty more clearly than this is expressed in the oath you have taken—language cannot convey the idea more clearly.

"The District Attorney will be with you and aid you in your investigations, but he will not be with you when a vote is taken. No business can be done unless all jurors, sixteen, are present, and twelve must agree in order to bring in an indictment. The Grand Jury room, it should be remembered, is no place for other than the questions which are brought before you. Your whole time, attention and energies must be given to the duty which calls you together.

"In addition to your local duties you are to consider the cases arising in this subdivision outside of Burleigh county, and you will call upon the District Attorney for information as to its limits, if in doubt. All offenses which may have been committed in this subdivision, except those clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States, concerning which the District Attorney or the Court will inform you, are to receive your attention. No criminal offenses can be placed before the Court for trial except through you, and in presenting them you must know no man as a friend—no man as an enemy—all men are equal before the law and you must know no difference between them.

"This much in relation to offenses generally. But my attention has been called to and it has become by duty to call your attention to certain offenses which are alleged to have been committed in this county—a class of cases which will require careful investigation, and it is of deep and lasting interest that this should be done thoroughly. I will state to you the law in relation to libels. Any malicious injury to good name, other than by words spoken, is a libel; and anything printed or published which affects the good name of the person spoken of, or which tends to bring upon him ridicule or reproach, is a libel. Were the law silent in this matter your good sense and sound judgment would guide you correctly. Every person who wilfully or maliciously libels another is guilty of a libel, unless justified; and any one who has been guilty of libeling another is presumed to have done it maliciously, but in all criminal cases the truth of the matter published may be plead in justification; and if it be shown that the statement was true, and was published with justifiable motives, then there is no libel. But as to that you are not to determine; that is the duty of the jury before whom the case is tried.

"A number of communications, hand bills and newspapers, among them the Allegheny *Mail*, have been sent to me, together with the names of the alleged authors, and the statute makes it my duty to call your attention to them for such action as seems just.

"It is important to our Government, and indeed the boast of it, that the utmost freedom to write, and freedom to criticise be allowed. Every individual in this Government is and should be allowed the most extended freedom in this respect. There are none in position so high, none so far removed from the people that the humblest of our citizens may not criticise their conduct, and this is true of every official from the President down, and this right must never and ought never to be abridged. Were it possible to except any from criticism, our Government would become little better than a monarchy. While the utmost freedom in this respect must be, and should be tolerated, it is no more than just that he who exercises this right should be held to publish that which is true. He should know whereof he speaks, should speak only that which may be justified, and not for harm, but for pure and justifiable ends. If he speaks otherwise, and for other purposes, the law gives those injured a remedy, and if they appeal to the law it will give them redress and adjudicate their rights. In some States where ridicule or reproach is brought upon individuals there is no appeal to courts for libel, but the "code of honor" has been adopted and is appealed to instead. Human nature is so constituted that it cannot bear, and should not bear, unjustifiable attacks upon reputation. Reputation is the life of the man, and when it is attacked he will resort to the law or rifle. Hence in some States there is no proceedings in court for libel, but the injured party shoots at sight the aggressor, and being justified by public sentiment, that is the end of it. Take, for instance, the State of Kentucky; the man who is libeled by his neighbor or his friends has no redress, except in acts of violence, and it is going on in Carson street. Does John Pierce to James Pierce, September 22, 1875; 75 acres be McCandless township. Price.....$8,000

Wm. Brown et ux. to James S. Sipe, September 7, 1875; 2 lots in Sharpsburg borough on Third street. Consideration.....$1

Joseph Keelin et ux. to Peter Schmidt, July 26, 2 lots in Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$750

Peter Fox, administrator to Daniel W. Good, April 19, 1875; 30 acres and 112 perches in McCandless township. Price.....$1,750

John Steinbaumer, et ux. to Dennis Quinn, March 25, 1875; lot in Sixth ward, city, on Main street. Price.....$1,700

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co. to Jacob Krugh, April 18, 1875; lot in Chartiers township in Company's plan. Price.....$1,000

Henry Haslager et al. to Mary Kelly, May 31, 1875; 15 acres and 54 perches in Indiana township. Price.....$950

John McCandless et ux. to Samuel Floyd, M. D., September 8, 1873; lot in Fifth ward, city, on Pike street. Price.....$3,000

Charles Heger et ux. to J. A. Darbrath, September 24, 1875; two parcels of land in Hampton township. Price.....$2,000

H. G. Bowers to Wm. Marthean, February 24, 1875; lot in the Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$600

Alice Herbert to Rebecca K. Love, September 11, 1875; lot in Seventh ward, city, on Congress street. Price.....$1,900

David A. Williams et ux. to James Atkinson, September 1, 1875; two lots in sixteenth ward, city, on Ella street. Price.....$1,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

The City of Allegheny to S. M. Pecker, June 17, 1875; 7 lots in Millvale borough.....$1,200

Same as above to same, June 17, 1875; lot in same borough as above. Price.....$450

Peter H. Hoffman, Sheriff, to James H. Allen, September 13, 1875; 8 lots in Indiana township, in sub-division lots of Hotcokes. Price.....$125

James McCandless et al. to Archibald Falconer, Jr., December 22, 1855; lot in Lawrenceville on Butler street. Price.....$325

Philip J. Meyer et ux. to same as above, August 21, 1875; lot in Sharpsburg borough on Main street. Price.....$1,000

Oliver O. Phillips et ux. to Mary O. Phillips, January 4, 1875; undivided seventh of two lots in Thirtieth ward, city, on Carson street. Price.....$450

John Pierce to James Pierce, September 22, 1875; 75 acres be McCandless township

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 38f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE less the *Chronicle* says about "lackys" and "ring masters" whips the better. If there is a "lacky" in Pittsburgh that waits for the orders of his master with any more regularity than the *Chronicle* waits for the opinion of the balance of the press before it knows what to say, we should like to see him. He would certainly be a curiosity. The extent of the *Chronicle's* enterprise is "crack castings."

THE Bradford *Reporter* publishes the legal documents in a case in which PIOLLET, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is charged with swindling his mother-in-law out of a portion of property left by her husband. We hope his reply may be speedily made, as the validity of the legal document seems undoubted. We hesitate to believe such a terrible accusation, and mention it now merely as we see it. If true, it is shameful beyond parallel.

THE speech of Carl SCHURZ, in Ohio, dealt very fully with the inflation feature of the Democratic platform, but said nothing of the resumption feature of the act of last Winter, he being opposed to that, and not willing to stultify himself by apparently favoring it. The argument against wild and illimitable inflation was put in a masterly manner, and represented the well-known ability of the brilliant speaker. His canvass in Ohio will exert a profound influence in behalf of the Republican party, and is worthy the great importance attached to it.

THE Fall River strike will probably prove but a temporary affair, and in a day or two at most the old operatives will be at work again. The difficulty for a day or two past seems to have turned on the adoption of new regulations by the employers. Of the merits of the difficulty we are not informed, but the result of the trouble will be merely a temporary inconvenience. As we approach a hard Winter, it is sad that any should be out of employ. Yet, when work is offered, if the terms be at all fair, there should be no captious strikes, or refusals to work.

WE see it stated that the Democratic ticket is a "combination." We rather think it is. PERSHING represents the antagonism to farmers, and PIOLLET is a Granger. PERSHING lives in the enjoyment of wealth and the pursuit of professional duties, and PIOLLET is a worker. The attempt is made to palm PERSHING off as high-toned and gentlemanly, and PIOLLET suits the McMULLEN boys. The misfortune is, however, that both are of one stripe, as to their record during the war. This is one of the items that is being looked at, and will influence votes.

AN evening cotemporary, which has heretofore held reputation for stupid respectability, rails at us, in its yesterday's issue, surprisingly. *Amazing*,—our suggestion that to abuse a man because he happened to be mentioned for a high political office, was neither decent nor respectable. It now seems to imagine that to abuse us, will give respectability to its other outrages on propriety. This is an error. A thief does not condone for former crimes by committing murder; and it does not make it respectable to abuse a private citizen, to vilify some one else. It is far better, good neighbor, to fall back into normal stupidity than to flippantly outrage propriety and decency.

WE are informed, by gentlemen who have traveled over the entire county, that our State and County ticket will poll the solid Republican vote, with possibly a few exceptions. The farmers of this county take no stock in Mr. PERSHING, and less in the Democratic local ticket. They are of the opinion, and are correct in it, too, that no side issue should draw votes from the party this Fall. They expect, and have every reason to believe, that the vote in the country districts will be an increase over the vote for HARTRANFT three years ago. From present appearances, our State and County ticket will have at least four thousand majority. Stick a pin right here and see how far we are wrong.

THE Exposition management propose that the manufacturers and business men close their establishments until after noon on the day the Exposition opens. They also passed a resolution, yesterday, inviting tradesmen and citizens to join in the public procession. They do this in deference to the expressed wish of a number of prominent firms who wish to prepare wagons to properly represent their lines of trade. The details of the procession will be rapidly arranged, but this general information is conveyed that there may be no delay in beginning preparations. It is now thought that a very fine parade will be had, and that the interest, not only of our immediate citizens, but of the people in the country around, will be very great. The Exposition has now become the subject of general conversation and interest, far and near. It is now quite evident, too, that it will grow in interest as the time advances, —new attractions being quite certain to be provided from time to time.

AN amusing feature in the present political canvass is the grave advice of an "independent" paper that the Republicans reduce their campaign expenses,—they are spending too much money. It certainly is too bad,—particularly as this expenditure has its influence in promoting activity, and this votes. Large meetings have large legitimate expenses; but when the people have enough interest in a canvass to turn out in large numbers, it is entirely proper that they should be suitably entertained. This solicitude of the "independents," of course, is entirely proper and right. They do not exactly contribute the money, but they believe in honesty, integrity, and all that. Nor is there the slightest reason for believing that they would aid the Democracy,—they balance too nicely for that. These high-toned, virtuous organs simply are stilted above common humanity, and so want to have things pure,—like they are. The wonder is that we did not go to ruin long ago, without these gems of purity to regulate us.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

We feel so kindly toward those engaged in the work of temperance, and appreciate so highly the motives that govern, at least the majority of them, that we have refrained, mainly, up to the present, from discussing the relations of the Temperance to the Republican party. Yet the subject is important, and deserves more space than we can now give. The appeals made in behalf of the Temperance ticket are based on conscientious considerations, and these govern very many, to the exclusion of even a rational attempt to understand whether the enterprise engaged in really contributes to religious ends, or even to the well being of the temperance cause. There are a few who are noisy and blatant,—with these we have nothing to do further than to say that low scurrility cannot, in the nature of things, help their cause. We have to do with the larger class of honest people, who are not abusive, but who sincerely wish to know what is their duty in the present emergency.

The great question with all honest temperance people is, and should be, what is the most available method of aiding our cause? This inquiry covers a wide range, —the most important features of which are, is it best to aim at prohibition direct, or such legislation as will satisfy present public sentiment? 2. Can we depend on the Legislature enacting such laws on the subject as may seem to be demanded? 3. Is it not the best method of promoting temperance, for those of that faith to educate general public sentiment? 4. Are stupid and vindictive little papers the best medium of securing adherents to the cause? 5. Shall the whole subject be made political, —and if so, what shall be the line of action? The last named policy has been adopted, and the policy is to assail the Republican party, and to seek the defeat of Governor HARTRANFT. The singularity of this proceeding is, that Judge BLACK, who forced this phase of the subject, admitted that they did not expect to elect their candidate, but if HARTRANFT were defeated it would be satisfaction enough. Mr. BROWN, the Temperance candidate for Governor, broadens this proposition, and makes it apply to the Republican party at large. His method of stating it is that the Republican party could not help the temperance cause if it would, and would not if it could. He elaborates the first by stating that our majorities fell off heavily two years ago, and were totally wiped out last year. He reasons from this that the party will never again be in power,—which is merely a matter of opinion. The statement does not come with the best grace from a gentleman honored by the Republican party so recently, but such things will happen among politicians.

We directly and positively challenge, however, the correctness of the second assertion,—that the Republican party would not legislate favorably to temperance if it could. The evidence of the truth of our statements, and of the incorrectness of Mr. BROWN's assertions, is at hand. We submit that what a party has freely done, is the best evidence of what it is willing to do. What are the facts, then, on this point? They are that the Whig party, in 1844, and the Republican party, in 1872, enacted the only distinctive temperance legislation that finds a place on our statute books at all. We do not need to enter into the details of the enactment of the law of 1844. It was a local option law, and was declared by the Courts unconstitutional; but its passage by a Whig Legislature illustrates how it was disposed to act. The local option law of 1872 was passed under these circumstances: There were few distinctive temperance men in the Legislature; yet the question was brought forward under the direction of Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, State Temperance Agent, who had drawn the mass of Temperance people into the idea of accepting the Local Option law. The Legislature accepted this bill as framed, except that it was so changed in a few particulars as to avoid being declared unconstitutional, and was so passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by a Republican Governor. This is what the Republican party voluntarily did; and, under the law, forty-one counties in the State accepted Local Option and became prohibition counties. No man can deny the absolute correctness of our statements thus far.

Thus the opportunity of securing prohibition throughout the Commonwealth was placed legally within the reach of the Temperance people, by the enactment of the identical law they asked for. We would naturally suppose that they would gratefully co-operate with the party that gave them this favor, but particularly as they could not help knowing that the liquor people would oppose. Did they? On the contrary, did they not, the very next year, nominate a ticket against that of the Republican party? They fought the Republican State ticket with all their power, when only a State Treasurer and Supreme Judge were in contest. But this was not all. Last year, we nominated a State ticket, at least one member of which was a pronounced Temperance man and Good Templar,—and no one of which was properly objectionable to the Temperance element. Yet a ticket was set up in opposition, all the same. We do not dwell upon this, further than to say that it seemed to us ungrateful, and not just the way to propitiate further favors.

It was, however, on the legislative ticket that our temperance friends did themselves the greatest injury. They charge that the Republican Senate and Governor were responsible for the repeal of the Local Option law. Intelligent Republicans hold that exactly the converse of this is true,—that the temperance element, by sheer mismanagement, secured this repeal. No one can truthfully state that it formed any part of any plan or project of the Republican party to repeal the Local Option law. Had it been in power in the Legislature it is safe to say the law would not have been repealed. It put the law on the statute books and did not desire to disturb it. We presume no one will deny this. How came it, then, that the law was repealed? As we understand it, the facts are as follows: The canvass, last year, it was early known, would turn on the temperance issue. There was no secret about it, and all parties went into the contest with a clear understanding on the subject. The liquor people adopted the policy of attempting to control the primaries of both parties, and in many instances succeeded. Obviously the same policy would have been the best for the temperance people. In place of this, they made a distinct ticket of their own, adopting, here and there, candidates on the other tickets, the preference in this county being largely given to the Democracy. The result was, that the Democratic friends were elected, many of them deliberately voting in the Legislature for the repeal of the Local Option law. The same system prevailed over the State generally. Of forty-one Local Option counties, twenty-five returned to the Legislature persons who voted for the repeal of the law. We do not claim that the temperance people meant to do this great evil, but it is nevertheless true that their tactics resulted in electing a House largely in favor of the repeal of their favorite law.

As to the repeal itself, the facts are that the Democracy made it their first and most important measure. It does not seem to be understood that the House used every pressure, and practically forced the Senate into the repeal of the law. The bill substituted was acted on unfavorably by the Senate, and a Committee of Conference resulted,—so that whatever is rescued from the bill that was first proposed, should be credited to the Senate. The Governor signed this bill, just as formerly he had signed the Local Option law,—because, coming from the people, he could not properly refuse. We may fully develop these points hereafter. Thus, briefly, we have shown, 1. That all the Temperance legislation we ever had was given by the Whig and Republican parties. 2. That the repeal of all Temperance legislation has been forced by the Democratic party. 3. That the Temperance people last year helped elect some of the very Democrats who voted to repeal the Local Option law. 4. That despite what the Republican party did for Temperance, the leaders of the Prohibition movement have steadily fought it. 5 That it is chiefly owing to this policy that misfortunes have overtaken the Temperance cause. We ask sensible, honest men, is it good policy to continue this course?

POLITICAL NOTES.

OHIO and Iowa hold their elections October 13.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER is a delegate to the Massachusetts Republican Convention.

DON'T forget to pay your taxes on or before the 1st of October, or you may miss your vote.

THE Republicans are now gaining ground every day in Ohio. There must be no stay-at-home patriots this year.

"THE character of Governor Hartranft for honesty and integrity cannot be successfully assailed."—*F. W. Hughes, Perrysburg Champion.*

THE Catholics are reported to be forming secret political societies in Ohio, whose members are to be "voted solid" as occasion may require.

SUCH an old-time blast as Galusha A. Grow blew on the Republican trumpet at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, will be worth ten thousand men to the cause at the polls.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has written a private letter to a Republican friend in Boston urging the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

IN the State election of 1869, when Pershing ran for Supreme Judge, he ran 3,381 behind his colleague, Packer, the candidate for Governor. Thus, while Williams ran but 736 more votes than Geary, Pershing polled 3,881 less than Packer.

AND now the Grangers are demanding the resignation of Mr. Piollet as one of their State officers. The Grangers say they did not organize themselves into a political body, and they won't have Mr. Piollet or anybody else turn their society into a partisan machine.—*Scranton Republican.*

THE Ohio inflationists are showing signs of alarm. Instead of shouting that they will carry the State by 50,000 majority their organs are making frantic appeals daily in double lead for thorough local organizations without delay. They begin to realize that something beside abuse and bluster is going to be necessary to save them from defeat.

IF two hundred million were added to our present volume of currency, every laboring man, to get a dollar of it, would have to work as hard as ever. Yet, Democratic demagogues tell the workingmen of Ohio and Pennsylvania that if the Government will only issue more greenbacks, every laboring man will have all the money he wants. Intelligent men know better.

IN 1863 the Democratic candidate for Governor voted against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employes in orders upon stores. The Democracy profess great love for laboring men, so as to get their votes. Does this vote of their candidate look like favoring the workingman? It helped the corporations who were interested in these stores, but was no advantage to the men. Remember this when asked to vote for Pershing.

THE following is the Temperance ticket of Beaver county: Sheriff, W. A. Smith; Treasurer, A. M. Barlow; Register and Recorder, J. H. Dungan; Clerk of Court, Washington Minnis; Commissioners, Leonidas Crail, J. M. Alexander; Coroner, William Larimour; Poor House Directors, Jere'h Barnes, three years; Wm. Cook, one year; Auditor, Samuel Caughey; Trustees Academy, J. C. Evans, A. B. Castle. Senator left vacant to be filled by Executive Committee.

THE Ohio State *Journal* gives a list of prominent Liberal Republicans, all of whom were members of the Cincinnati Convention in 1872, who are supporters of Gov. Hayes. It might extend the list almost to the entire Liberal Republican party of Ohio. All sincere members of that organization were in favor of an honest currency, and in the present position of political affairs will cast every vote they can against an inflationist ticket or platform.—*N. Y. Tribune*

WHEN Carl Schurz opposed the Administration, the Democrats called him a high-toned statesman, and a patriot of the first water. But they preferred a Confederate Brigadier General for United States Senator. Now that Schurz speaks against inflation Democracy, the followers of that party suddenly discover that he is a "hireling," "selling himself to the money power." They praised the man when they thought him an enemy to the Republican party; now that they find him its friend, they treat him with the vilest abuse.

AN annoying bit of history has been raked up relative to an old transaction in which Governor Taylor was engaged at the time Wisconsin was raising troops to fill her quota. It is alleged that the great Reformer was then not above pocketing a casual dollar by discounting bounties to recruits passing through his hands as the disbursing agent of the town in which he resided. Of course, the Democratic papers are prompt in their denial of the scandal, but an ugly circumstance in the shape of an affidavit by Farmer Taylor's partner in the bounty brokerage business seems to furnish further grounds for uneasiness. It is what the Democrats particularly dislike, this revival of old war issues.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MRS. WOODHULL has been speaking at Oil City. Governor Allen proposes repudiation of a part of the national debt. Mrs. Woodhull would repudiate the whole of it. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* would lay a swingeing taxation on the National banks. Mrs. Woodhull would have taxation put on all property-holders, the heavier percentages on the wealthiest men, and any family not having more than total wealth divided by total population to be exempt from taxes. Gold being wealth cannot be money, says Mrs. Woodhull, which will help to throw down to Governor Allen's dictum that specie payments are a d—d barren ideality; and on the whole we see no sort of difficulty in all these people coming together on a common platform. Whether Governor Allen yields to Mrs. Woodhull or she to him in the nomination for the Presidency, is a point for which Wash. McLean should be left to decide.—*N. Y. World.*

PERSONAL.

"BRICK" POMEROY is making a lecturing tour in Virginia.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN is in Washington, the guest of her brother, General Chas. Ewing.

COL. MOSBY, the guerilla chieftain, is going to practice law this winter in Washington.

ROBERT DALE OWEN continues to improve in health, and his mental condition is also more satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GARRETT, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, says when the winter comes the fast mail trains will come to grief on cracked rails.

THE mother of little Mabel Young, who was killed in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, in Boston, has lost her reason and is the inmate of a private insane asylum.

"ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS," announces to the attendant world the birth of a new grandson, the child of the Grand Duke Vladimir, to be called His Imperial Highness.

MR. JAMES LICK has fixed upon Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara county, Cal., for the building of the great observatory for which he has given the sum of $800,000. The building will contain the largest telescope in the world.

HON. WM. MCKENNON, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, commenced a session of the United States Court in Trenton Tuesday morning. He will hold a session of the court in the Philadelphia district on Monday next.

THE story published in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* that Prince Bismarck's father served in the army of the King of Wirtemberg is denied by Baron von Eisendecher. He says that the Gen. Bismarck referred to was a cousin of the Prince's father, the latter never having served in the army.

A STORE-KEEPER in Paducah, Ky., exhibits with pride a piece of hard-tack issued by Gen. Grant, at Vicksburg, to the Confederate prisoners, after the surrender of that city, twelve years ago. The Confederate troops had been subsisting on mule beef, with two ounces of fat bacon a day in which to fry the meat, and the reception of this hard-tack was quite a luxury to the half-starved troops at that time.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Now put up the little stove-pipe
With a mock and Christian grace,
Stuff your mouth up with your nose-wipe,
Smear the smut about your face;
Wish the house was gone to thunder;
Cuss a little, while you can,
Kick the re-servoir asunder,
Sick your foot through a pan—
Gone to meet your mother-in-law.

MINNESOTA'S wheat surplus over home needs will this year be 34,000,000 bushels.

JOHN STONEBURNER was instantly killed at the Ohio Iron Furnace at Zanesville, on Monday night, by the falling of a gas stack.

THE Louisiana sugar crop for 1874-75 is estimated at 116,867 hogsheads, against 89,498 last year. The molasses crop is estimated at 11,616,828 gallons.

LAWS to protect the public against the invasion of tramps are needed in many of the States, but the Jersey authorities are actively enforcing the laws they have. It is cheerful to read that ten of the nuisances were recently sent to prison, where they will be compelled to earn their living or die a defiant death; so that, in Jersey, at least, the song of "Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching!" is likely to be heard no more.

THE extension of the Perkiomen Railroad to its junction with the East Pennsylvania road at Emaus has been finally completed, and the formal opening took place Monday.

AT Knowlton, Quebec, an old man named Welch attempted to murder his wife with an ax, when seeing his son come in he turned and shot at him. The son then, in self-defense, shot his father dead. The old lady is not expected to live.

A DISPATCH from Richmond, Me., reports that the captain, his wife, and fourteen out of a crew of nineteen, of the ship Emily Southard, were lost by the wrecking of that vessel on the English coast a few days ago. Capt. Woodworth is the ninth captain from Bowdoinham lost within a year.

R. L. TURNER, whose arrest and conveyance to California, Missouri, charged with forging deeds to a large quantity of land, was reported a few days ago, publishes a card, in which he states that his prosecution in this case is carried on by parties interested in a suit of ejectment involving $500,000 worth of property in Chicago, and not by the people of the State of Missouri, and that this prosecution is intended to influence litigation in Chicago.

THERE is a female base ball club in Springfield, Illinois, two nines from which played a game the other day in that city, one side being called Blondes and the other Brunettes. The grounds were enclosed in canvas to secure privacy. The players were neatly uniformed after the fashion of masculine ball tossers. The game passed off with great success, everything being done decently and in order. The Blondes won by the score of 42 to 38 in six innings. The Brunettes were compelled to play with only eight girls, which may account for their defeat.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE next World's Fair after the Centennial Exhibition will be held at Rome.

THE American College is the home of Cardinal McCloskey while he remains in Rome. This college was established about sixteen years ago, the Pope giving the grounds and building. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Charles O'Conner, rector of the seminary at Philadelphia, are among its graduates.

THOSE gray-headed old girls who go about the country complaining that their raven locks turned white in a single night, may now seal up their mouths. The British Royal Society has made researches extending over a period of more than two hundred years, and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of human hair.

THE last new Parisian note paper is very wonderful. It is a single page of what we call letter paper, viz: twice the size of the paper usually used for writing notes, and the border is exactly like a pocket handkerchief, having a broad band of color and small dots and devices beyond. The envelopes match, and the sheet is folded in a peculiar manner difficult to describe, but evidently intended to recall the turn-down collars.

THE *octroi* is a sort of customs tax imposed upon nearly all wares brought through the gates of Paris and other large cities of France. It is levied on food, fuel, building materials, etc. The yield of the Paris *octroi* is over $20,000,000 a year. The force which collects it consists of 1,000 inspectors and a number of managers and clerks. The whole cost of collecting the *octroi* is only $1,200,000, or scarcely five per cent. of the revenue. These are somewhat remarkable figures.

MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Campaign in Pencader.

Mr. Keyser called to see me the other day, and he gave me an account of a campaign incident that occurred in Pencader. He said:

"You know we've just had the awfulest excitement over at Pencader. About two months ago we nominated Bill Snowden for Mayor. He was the most popular man in the place. Everybody liked him. And a few days after the convention adjourned Bill was standing talking to Joe Snowden about the election, and Bill happened to remark, 'I've got to win.' Mrs. Martin was going by at the time, and as Bill was speaking very rapid, he pronounced it like this: 'I've got t' win,' and Mrs. Martin thought he was telling Snowden that he'd got *twins*. And Mrs. Martin, just like all women about such matters, at once went a shooting through that village, spreading the report that Mrs. Slocum had twins.

"So, of course, there was a fuss right off, and the boys, they said that as Bill was a candidate for Mayor, and a thunderin' good fellow anyhow you took him, it'd be nothing more than fair to congratulate him on his good luck by getting up some kind of a public demonstration for his fellow-citizens. Well, sir, you never saw such enthusiasm. The way that idea took was wonderful, and all hands agreed that we ought to have a parade. So they run up the flags on the hotel, and the town hall, and on the two schooners down at the wharf, and Judge Pollock adjourned the Court over till the next day, and the Supervisors they gave the public schools a holiday and got up a turkey dinner for the convicts in the jail.

"And some of the fellows drummed up the brass band, and it led off, with Major Bangs following, carrying an American flag hung with roses. Then came the clergy in carriages, followed by the Masons and Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. And the Young Mens' Christian Association turned out, with the Sons of Temperance, about forty strong, in full regalia. And General Thomas pranced around on a white horse ahead of the Pencader Guards. After them came the judges on foot, followed by the City Council and the employes of the gas-works, and the members of the Bible Society and Patriotic Sons of America. Then came citizens walking two and two, afoot, while a big crowd of men and boys brought up the rear.

"The band, mind you, all this time just smashing out the most gorgeous music—'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Life on the Ocean Wave,' 'Beautiful Dreamer,' 'Home Again,' and all these things, with cymbals, and Jenkinses' nigger spreading himself on the big drum. Perfectly splendid! And Bill never knew anything about it. It was a perfect quiet surprise to him. And when the procession hauled up in front of his house they gave him three cheers, and he came rushing out on the porch to see what all the noise was about. As soon as he appeared the band struck up 'See the Conquering Hero Comes,' and Major Bangs lowered the flag, and General Thomas waived his hat, and the guard fired a salute, and everybody cheered.

"Bill bowed and made a little speech, and said how honored he was by such a demonstration, and he said he felt certain of victory, and when he was in office he would do his best to serve his fellow citizens faithfully. Bill thought it was a political serenade. And when he got through General Thomas cried:

"'Bring out the twins.'

"Bill looked puzzled for a minute, and then he says:

"'I don't think I understand you. What d' you say?'

"'Bring out the twins,' said Judge Pollock. 'Less look at 'em.'

"'Twins!' says Bill. 'Twins! Why, what d' ye mean, judge?'

"'Why, the twins. Rush 'em out. Hold 'em if the winder, so's we can see 'em,' said Major Bangs.

"'Gentlemen,' said Bill, 'there must be some little, some slight mistake respecting the—that is you must have been misinformed about the—the—er—er. Why, there's no twins about this house!'

"Then they thought he was joking, and the band lit out with "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and Bill come down to find out the drift of Judge Pollock's remarks. And when he really convinced them that there wasn't a twin anywhere about the place, you never saw a worse disgusted crowd in your life. Mad as fury. They said they had no idea Bill Slocum would descend to such trickery as that.

"So they broke up. The judge he went back to the court-room so indignant he sentenced a prisoner for twenty years when the law only allowed him to give ten. The supervisors, they took their spite out by docking the school teachers half a day, and cutting the cranberry sauce from the turkey dinner at the jail. Major Bangs got drunk as an owl. The city councils held an adjourned meeting and raised the water rent on Slocum, and Jenkins' nigger burst in the head of the big drum with a brick. Mad's no word for it. They were wild with rage.

"And that killed Bill. They beat him by two hundred majority at the election, just on account of old Mrs. Martin misunderstanding him. Rough, wasn't it? But it don't seem to me like the fair thing on Bill!"—*Max Adeler.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - $776,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compited from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

The Home of Empress Josephine.

A short distance from the Chateau Dubarry is Malmaison, the home of Empress Josephine, sadly defaced by the Prussians, who occupied it during the siege of Paris. There are few traces left of its former occupants, but the old soldier who showed us over the building and grounds pointed out the pavilion where the Emperor used to retire to plan his campaigns, and many other memorable spots of ground. In the small garden, near the chapel, was formerly a reclining statuette of Napoleon, around which Josephine had planted her favorite rose; the flowers were still blooming but the figure had disappeared, said to have been taken by the Prussians. From a summer house on the highest part of the grounds Napoleon directed his troops when resisting the advance of Wellington on Paris, ending in his surrender on the bridge of Ruiel and exile to Elba. Josephine died at Malmaison on the 29th of May, 1814, and was buried in the church at Ruiel, where also are the remains of her daughter, Queen Hortense. Two beautiful monuments have been erected to their memory on each side of the choir. Each are represented by two kneeling female figures in white marble. The one to Hortense bears the inscription that it was the offering of her son, Napoleon III. After the death of Josephine, Malmaison was sold to Queen Christina of Spain, from whom it was afterwards purchased by Napoleon III. It is now used as a depot and manufacture of gun carriages, with no attempt to keep up its historical associations.—*Letter from Switzerland in Baltimore American.*

The "Raisin Cure."

M. Thiers has gone to Ouchy, in Switzerland, where he will receive a visit from Prince Gortschakoff as soon as the latter has completed his "raisin cure" in the vicinity. The treatment of general debility by grapes is by no means new here, but it will probably appear a novelty on your side of the ocean. At certain towns in Switzerland grapes are grown solely as medicine, and the vineyards are put to no other use. Instead of drinking water, as at other places, the patient is sent out to eat grapes, and must pick them himself from the vines. Where the doctor ordinarily instructs the patient to drink so many glasses of water, he is instructed to eat just so many bunches of grapes, and no more. It is assumed to be dangerous to go beyond the doctor's prescription a single grape. As strange as it may appear, invalids experience the best of good effects from the "raisin cure," or at least think that they do, and go away very well satisfied. Another popular treatment is found at the mud baths of Schwalbach and other places, where the patients are immersed in soft black mud up to the chin, and remain in the bath for some hours. Most of them have a floating table before them upon which they keep books, cigars, or refreshments, according to the tastes of the patient. After remaining two or three hours in the mud one is washed off with a hose pipe and put into a tepid bath, after which one is naturally supposed to feel better. If he does not, the operation is continued the next morning, and is repeated until the patient is cured or tired—*Paris Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

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NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES conveniently arranged to carry PASSENGER and VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
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At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Black Mohair Alpacas from 25c to 87½c.
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In the various qualities, of both Shetland and Alaska Seal, marked at lowest figures and strict y one price.
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$1.94 will buy White Shirt, Collar, Silk Bow, Collar Button and $1.12.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1875.

The tendency to a more hopeful state of feeling was still manifest yesterday in financial circles, and business moved forward more vigorously than for several days previously. There is also improved activity in our business markets, and manufacturers wear a more hopeful look. The banks are accumulating funds once more,—a fact that renders them anxious to acquire good paper. Yet they do not seek an unmarketable or doubtful article. In general business the tendency is toward improvement, and the outlook for the fall trade is quite promising. Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:*

The most prominent feature in local finances at the close of the week is the country demand for money, both as currency and credit. The orders to-day for currency were larger than on any one day this fall, and we note that the greater portion of it goes to Minnesota and Northern Iowa, where it is required to be used in the payments for wheat. Consequently we may expect an increase of receipts here before long. The large applications of country banks for loans—as has been mentioned before—are presumed to be largely for the purchase of hogs which will be held in the country and fattened. Everything now serves to indicate the probability of a large increase of business in the next week or two. The crops are now all either secured or past any danger, and it is well known that there are large crops of all the leading products. This insures the increase of wealth in the Northwest, and consequently a good trade here in Chicago. In fact, all the jobbers in this city say that they never sold so many goods at any time in the past as now. Collections also in the country are good, and, with the exception that the city retail and fancy goods trades are dull, and that profits of all kinds are small, there is an undeniable prosperity in trade.

The Fourth National has not met with any recent losses to cause its suspension. The only thing which hurt its reputation and prevented its success was the general impression that a large part of its assets were either very slow or else suspended paper which had been carried along for the last four years. With this impression against it there was no chance for success, and, to use a common but very forcible expression, its business gradually "petered out." On January 26, 1874, the Fourth National had $367,349 of deposits; its total deposits at that date, as shown by the President, Mr. Taylor, are now only $130,000. The total assets are nominally $350,000, but at least $30,000 of these are counted as of no value. Of the remainder there is also $20,000 that is very doubtful. But after making these deductions there will be $300,000 of assets, of which about half are supposed to be good and the rest possibly good, but very slow. There does not, however, seem much reason to doubt that within a year the $130,000 of deposits will be paid.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	5-20's 1865—coupons	121¾	
U.S. 6's, 1861, coup.	123¾	10-40's	116¾
" 1864	119¾	5-20's of 1867	119¾
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	114
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	121		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	102	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	70
L. S.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	—
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	130
St. Paul	34	Adams Express	101
Do. Pref	63	American Express	48
Michigan Southern	84¾	U. S. Express	44¾
Do. Central	83	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	95
North Western Com	32¾	Quicksilver	15¾
Do. Pref	57¾	Mariposa	4¾
Rock Island	107½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	18½
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	37¾	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	78		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (C.)	50¼	Cen. Trans(B)	48¾
Reading (B.)	38¾	Empire Do. (B.)	34
Oil Coe. of N. J. (B)	12¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30, (S)	92
Oil Creek (B)	34	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	61¾		

NEW YORK, September 28, 1875.

Gold opened at 116¾, advanced to 117, and closed at 116¾. The rates for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $308,000. The produce exports were $4,100,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@482. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were active. The Pacific issues were strong and higher, while others declined. State bonds were quiet.

Stocks opened irregular, but in the main higher. The leading feature was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 34½ to 36¾. Michigan Central rose from 53¾ to 55¾, and Lake Shore from 53¾ to 53¾. The market was firm until near the close, when there was a reaction in the general list of ¼ to ¼ per cent. from the highest point, and ¼@1¼ per cent. in Mail, Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific and Michigan Central. Pacific Mail advanced to 36¾, reacted to 36¼, and closed at 36¾. The rise in this stock was based on rumors that the company had sold their line of wooden side wheel steamers in the Japan trade for $750,000, but nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the rumor. Lake Shore reacted to 53¾, closing at 53¾. Atlantic & Pacific declined from 10¼ to 10, Missouri Pacific from 45¼ to 44, and Michigan Central from 55¾ to 54. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 171,000 shares, of which 94,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 2,000 Northwest, 6,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohios.

Governments—United States coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of 1864, 119¾; 5-20s of 1865, 119¾; 5-20s of 1865, new, 119¾; 5-20s of 1867, 120¾; 5-20s of 1868, 121¼; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 126¾; 10-40 coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds—Tennessee, old, 51¼; do, new, 49¾; Virginia, new, 40; do old 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78; Pacific Mail, 36¾; Adams Express, 101; Fargo Express, 78½; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 44; New York Central, 102; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 130½; Michigan Central, 52; Union Pacific, 70; Lake Shore, 53¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 89½; North-west common, 39½; do preferred, 52; New Jersey Central, 111½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 62½; Wabash, 6½; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 18; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Chicago & Alton, 96; do preferred, 110; Indiana Central, 34; Burlington & Quincy, 111½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 92½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co ny, 10½; Central Pacific, 106; Union,

LONDON, September 28.—The *Daily News*, in its financial article, says the condition of the German money market has become most peculiar. Accounts from Berlit speak of an extraordinary tightness of money there. The minimum in the discount market has advanced to 5 per cent., or quite up to the bank rate of discount, and the withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of Prussia has been such as to raise the expectation that the rate of discount is to be advanced. Germany is carrying through a great transfer in the nation in the money system, and this tightness is the price paid. In addition to substituting a uniform gold standard for the varying silver standards which formerly existed, an alteration which will come into operation on New Year's day next, and a uniform system of token money, the Government has simultaneously altered the whole of the currency and banking legislation. It is the foregoing change pinch which is now felt.

LONDON, September 28—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000. Consols: 93 13-32; 5-20s of 1865, 106¼; do of 1867, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 92, ex. div.; Erie, 14½; preferred 31½.

BERLIN, September 28.—The rate of discount at the bank has been raised to 6 per cent., and the interest on advances to 7.

PARIS, September 28.—Rentes 65f 45c.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 28, 1875.

There was a fair degree of activity in trade circles to-day, although the leading markets were devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The arrivals continue quite limited, but with an increasing demand, there is no accumulation, and prices are fully maintained, ranging from $2@4 per bbl. for common to choice.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and dealers generally report the market offish, especially for the common and medium grades; prime to choice solid packed, 25a28; dc. roll, 28a30c.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and firm, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 12a12 1-2 in a jobbing way.

DRIED PEAS—New are offering at $1,90a2, but the demand is light as yet.

EGGS—In scant supply, and with an increasing demand, prices are firm and higher; 21a22c.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active but unchanged; while new stock is easier old is still holding its own. We quote: Old winter wheat flour, quoted at $7,00a7,50 for red—most of the sales at $7.25, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat $7,00a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas.

GROCERIES—There is a steady demand for Sugars, and prices are firm but unchanged. Coffee continues strong, with every prospect of a still higher range of prices. The weekly Rio telegram of Messrs. Wright & Co., under date of Sept. 23d, is as follows: Sales Coffee for the United States since 15th inst., 133,000 bags; shipments to Atlantic ports, 40,000 bags; shipments to Gulf ports, 10,000 bags; loading for United States, 211,000 bags; stock at date, 80,000 bags; average daily receipts, 12,700 bags; price 9-400; market very firm.

	Bags.
Vessels sailed up to August 25 (Mail advices)	100,764
Vessels sailed from Aug. 25 to Sept. 23 (per cable)	109,000
Loading at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 25	211,000
Stock in first hands at all ports in the United States, Sept. 24th	79,80
Total visible supply for 60 days	500,661

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅜	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22	Roasted loose	28¾
Rio Prime	24 @25	R. Java, lb pkgs	37
Rio Fancy	25 @28	E. Java, loose	36¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	60@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—The grain market continues fairly active, and under the influence of the advices from the west, there is a firmer feeling. The receipts of old winter wheat continue light, and with a steady demand, prices are well maintained, ranging from $1,35a1,50. New Winter came in the wake from $1,20a1,30, and it is coming forward freely, but the mills still want old to mix with the new in grinding. The Oat market is unchanged, and while the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices remain unchanged. Corn continues dull and offish, with considerable offering and a light demand, although prices have undergone no quotable change, as compared with yesterday; shelled quoted at 70a72c on track, and ear at 73a74c, according to quality. Rye continues quiet and nominally unchanged; 80@90c. Penna. and Ohio fall Barley, $1,25a1,30.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing, and the market is dull but unchanged; prairie, $15a17; timothy, $20a22, as to quality and condition.

ONIONS—$2,50a3 per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts of Irish are increasing, and the market is easier in consequence; quoted, on track, by the carload, at 80@85c per bu. Sweets unchanged; $2,50a3,50 per bbl., the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PEACHES—Continue dull, and will soon be out of season; selling at 50@$1,25 per box.

PROVISIONS—The market continues fairly active, and while there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report, the tendency, especially for Sugar-cured meats, is upward. Late and reliable private advices, both from Cincinnati and Chicago, report both those markets firm, with light stocks.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces	
" 2	15¾	" in tierces, ¾ lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do., half barrels	14¾
H'f'ast Hams, S. C.	14	Lard-Refined, for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar cured, old	18¾	mer use in tierces	14½
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ¾ doz	$7,50	Do., in ¾ bbls	15
Shoulders	10	Do., in 1¾ bbls	15¾
Rib Sides	13¾	Do., 3 lb. caddies	17¾
Short Rib do	13¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Short Sides	13¾	Do., 2 lb pails	18¼
Mess Pork, ¾ bbl	$24,25	Do., 5 lb do	18
Miner's Lard Oil	90	Do., 10 lb do	17¾
Carbon Oil	$1,10	Cheese	

POULTRY—Live Chickens per pair, 40a 50c, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,80a 2,85 in the trade, and $2,95a3 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 28, 1875.

Trade was quiet to-day, and the tone of the market weaker, and, as compared with yesterday, prices were lower all around; as noted in our last report, however, there is considerable confidence on the part of operators generally in regard to the immediate future, and the impression appears to be gaining ground that prices are destined to rule higher during the balance of the year. Crude was quoted this P. M. as follows: immediate shipment, $1,70a1,72 1-2; "Conduit" certificates, $1,47 1-2a1,50; "United" $1,46 3-4a1,47 1-2; "Union," $1.40a1,42 1-2. Refined—New York city, 14c.; Phila, 12¾c; Baltimore, 13 1-2; on Penna. cars here, 11 1-4; on Connellsville cars, 11¾, showing a decline of an ¼ to a ¾ of a cent per gallon, as compared with Tuesday.

Barrels in light stock and steady; sales of city make, ordinary size, reported at $1,55

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,160
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	947
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	869
J. Fisher	Miller O W	699
B. B. Campbell	Aladdin O W	469
J. Bushnell	Model O W	451
J. Bushnell	Brilliant O W	399
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	300
S. Crist & Co	Sunbeam O W	150
B. S. Duncan	Radiant O W	80
B. S. Duncan	Star O W	80
Total		5,644

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co.	780
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co.	572
National O. W	Warden, F. & Co.	416
Livingston Bros	Livingston Bros.	400
King & G	John S. Davis	96
Citizens Ref'g Co	John S. Davis	800
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	350
Central Ref'g Co	Central Ref'g Co	350
Total		3,764

Discrimination in Freights.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the freight agents representing the Eastern lines, an advance in rates was established, to take effect on October 1. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested among packers and dealers in provisions in reference to the advance in the freight rate on meats—10c premium over fourth-class rates. At present the rates on grain, fourth class, and meats are understood to be about the same, though given to the public in different figures. The action of the representatives of these roads is condemned, and if the roads interested in ocean steamship lines can be induced to make reductions they will no doubt be favored with the bulk of the shipments.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Chicago Seed Market.

There was very little doing in timothy, the inquiry and offerings being light. Prices, however, remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at $2a2,40 for common to prime, and a small lot of very bright sold at $2,45. There was more clover offered on the market and prices ruled weak. A small lot of poor medium sold at $5,50, and fair good do. at $5,60. No timothy was sold; mammoth sold at $6,75. Hungarian sold at 60c for prime. There was a fair demand for flax, and prices were steady; sold at $1,30 a1,42½ for common to very fair, good crushing about $1,45.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Mack Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

W. V. Kish & Co	1	Keystone B. Co	6
Total	7		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	15	Soho Furnace o	6
Wm. Clark & Co	2	Pgh. F & I Co	2
Phillips N. & Co	2	Shoenberger & Co	2
Reese M. & W p	6	Cambria Iron W	2
Total	36		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Canghey & H	3	Isabella Fur. o	6
Nimick & Co	20	Reese, G. & W	5
Laughlin & Co	1	Lucy Furnace o	8
Carnegie & Co	1		
Total	44		

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Wool: improved demand; prices steady; medium grades, combing and delaine scarce; fine in full supply; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X and above 45a46c; X 45a 46c; medium 42a 50c; coarse 40a43c; coarse delaine 49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 41a44c; medium 48a50c; common 40a43c; combing washed 58a62c; combing unwashed 42 1-2c; fine unwashed 29a30c; coarse and medium unwashed 34a 36c; delaine unwashed 40c; tub washed 49a 52c; extra and merino pulled 35a40c; No 1 and super pulled 35a42c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 28, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 2 spring Chicago $1,10¾ spot; $1,07¾ seller October; $1,06¾ seller November; No 3 98¾c; rejected 87a87½c. Corn active; No 2 56c spot; 55a55½c seller Octoner; 48c bid for seller November; rejected 53½a54c. Oats active; No 2 37c spot; 36¾c seller September; 32½c seller October; rejected 29c. Barley firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Rye quiet and steady, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and lower; $23,25 spot; $22,15a22,20 seller October; $18,70 seller all the year. Bulk meats quiet and firm; short rib 12½c; short clear 12¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,15¾.

On Call Board wheat was strong; $1,09 October. Corn higher. Oats steady at 36¾c September; 32½c October. Pork 12½c lower. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Flour firm; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4a5,40; good to choice $5,60a5,90; white wheat extra $6,40a7,35; extra Ohio $5,60a7,35; St. Louis $5,75a8,75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady at 23,50a2,—. Wheat a little better inquiry for export; shipping demand checked by firmness of holders; receipts 132,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,00a1,02. No. 3 Chicago $1,09a1,15; No. 2 do store $1,22a1,24. No. 2 Northwest $1,24; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,26a1,28½; white western $1,30a1,50. Rye quiet at 90a92c. Barley: in buyers favor; Bay Quinte $1,35. Malt firm. Corn active; receipts 101,000 bushels; western mixed, steamer, 68½a 69¾c; do sail 70a70¾c. Oats dull; receipts 60,000 bushels; western mixed 40a42c; white 48a50c. Hay firm at 75c. Hops dull; sales 10a14c. Coffee steady at 19½a 22¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾ a8 1-2c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice steady. Petroleum firm; crude 6¾a7c; refined 14c. Rosin firm at $1,75a1,80. Turpentine firm at 32½c. Eggs firm at 26a28c. Pork: heavy at $22. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; western long clear 13c; city 13c. Lard firm at 13 7-8c. Butter firm; western 15a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,20.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—Flour dull; western superfine $4,25a5; Rio brands $6,50a 6,75; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn: western firmer and active; western mixed 64¼c. Oats scarce and firmer; western white 30a32c; mixed 46a48c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania timothy $23a25. Provisions strong and higher. Pork scarce and higher; $23,25a23,50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 9¾a9¾c; clear rib sides 12¾c loose. Bacon active; shoulders 10a10¼c; clear rib sides 14c; hams 15½a16c. Lard firm; refined 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum strong; crude 6¾a 6¾c; refined 13¾c bid. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally $1,18.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 28.—Refined petroleum 9¾a10d. Turpentine 23¾a24s.

ANTWERP, September 28.—Refined Petroleum 28½f.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7¼d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,400 American. Flour: extra State steady at 22s. Wheat: receipts in past three days 28,000 qrs., of which 15,000 were American; No 2 Chicago firm at 9s 6d. Corn: mixed 25s 6d. Pork: Prime. Refined petroleum 10a10¼d; spirits 10¾d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Petroleum quiet; refined 13¾a13¾c. Crude held at 11¾c. Clover seed 13a13¾c. Flour: old firm and rather weak; extra $5,40a7,35; Ohio $5,60a7,35; St. Louis $5,75a8,75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady at 23,50a2,—. Wheat: a little better inquiry for export; shipping demand checked by firmness of holders; receipts 132,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,00a1,02. No. 3 Chicago $1,09a1,15; No. 2 do store $1,22a1,24. No. 2 Northwest $1,24; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,26a1,28½; white western $1,30a1,50. Rye quiet at 90a92c. Barley: in buyers favor; Bay Quinte $1,35. Malt firm. Corn active; receipts 101,000 bushels; western mixed, steamer, 68½a 69¾c; do sail 70a70¾c. Oats dull; receipts 60,000 bushels; western mixed 40a42c; white 48a50c. Hay firm at 75c. Hops dull; sales 10a14c. Coffee steady at 19½a 22¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾ a8 1-2c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice steady. Petroleum firm; crude 6¾a7c; refined 14c. Rosin firm at $1,75a1,80. Turpentine firm at 32½c. Eggs firm at 26a28c. Pork: heavy at $22. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; western long clear 13c; city 13c. Lard firm at 13 7-8c. Butter firm; western 15a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,20.

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Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 28. — Cotton quiet at 13c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat firm; red $1,30a1,40. Corn dull at 58a60c. Oats dull at 30a45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 75a 78c. Pork dull at $22a22,12½. Lard quiet; summer 13¾c; country kettle 12½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12¼c; clear, none here. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¾c; short rib 13¼a13¾c; clear sides scarce at 13¾a14c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1,19.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 28.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active and advanced; No 3 white Wabash $1,30; No 1 White Michigan $1,24; No 2 do $1,21; amber Michigan spot and seller October $1,27; seller November $1,35. Corn dull; low mixed seller October 60c. Oats dull; No 2 36c; Michigan seller September 38c; rejected 31½c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 28.—Wheat: light milling demand; quotations unchanged. Corn dull and unsettled; sales 8,000 bush by sample 60c; 10,000 bush, No 2 62c; 3,000 at 62a63a64c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 Chicago offered at 43c; no buyers. Rye held above views, asking 86c at the mill. Barley neglected. Freights quote wheat at 7½c; corn 7c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Cotton lower; 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; $1,03a1,03 1-2 for No 2 red fall. Oats dull; 37 1-2c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork quiet; $23. Bulk meats firm; 8¾a12 1-2a13¾c. Bacon firm; 9 1-2a13 1-2a14 1-4c. Lard dull and nominal.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 28.—Cotton quiet at 13¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,19a1,30. Corn firm at 70a 76c. Oats firm at 42a43c. Rye firm at 85c. Provisions strong. Bulk meats 9¼, 13a 13¾c. Bacon: 9¾, 14a14¾c. Sugar-cured hams 15c. Lard dull at 14a14¼c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1,20; hard $1,23; No 2 $1,17 1-4. Corn scarce; No 2 quoted 37c. Oats quiet; 38 1-2c. Barley unsettled and excited; No 2 spring opened at $1,15 1-4 seller September; $1,06 1-2 October. Rye steady; No 1 75c, No 2 73c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Seventeen barrels of new Louisiana Molasses were received to-day, the first of the season. The first new molasses last year, 3 barrels, was received October 6th. Pork firmer, held at $24,50a25,00. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 28.—Flour in moderate demand, western super $4,50@5; common extras $5,50@6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,75@7,50; Illinois $7@8,25; St. Louis $7,25@9. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 77½@78c. Oats: mixed and white 49@57c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 28.—Cotton quiet at 11a12¼c. Flour dull at $5a7. Wheat firm at $1a1,30. Corn firm at 85c. Oats firm at 45a50c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk meats quiet at 6¼, 13a13½c. Bacon quiet at 10, 14a14½c. Sugar cured hams 14½c; all packed. Whisky firm at $1,20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 28.—Cotton firm at 13c. Flour firm at $5a8. Corn steady at 71a73c. Oats firm and unchanged. Lard dull at 14¼a14½c. Bacon firm at 10, 13¾a 14¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 28.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club, old, $1,32. Corn steady; 73c. Barley better demand; bright Canada $1,25@1,26.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 28.—Flour $3,50a8. Wheat: new 90a$1,35; old $1,10a 1,30. Corn: new shelled 56a61c. Oats: No 2 38a40c. Rye 60a80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 28.—Wheat, corn and petroleum unchanged. Oats higher; No 1 45c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 28.—Flour firm; $6,50. Wheat steady; extra $1,37; No 1 white Michigan $1,23¾. Corn dull; 42 1-2c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, September 28. — Spirits turpentine quiet at 32c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 28.—Cattle: receipts 1,955 head; total for the week 7,650; market opened slow; quality of offerings now hardly equal of last week; only moderately fair supply of good quality; prices for good quality shipping stock strong at last week's quotations, and fully ¼ to ½c off for medium to poorer quality; sales 1,500 head. Sheep and lambs: receipts 7,600 head; total for the week 16,000 head; market opened slow at last week's quotations; good quality sheep all common; quality shade weaker; Indiana sheep 78@83 pounds at $4@5; Michigan 83@96 pounds at $5@5,25; Ohio 85 90@98 pounds at $4,87½ 5,12½@5,37½. Hogs: receipts 900 head; total for the week 8,800. Yorkers $8@8,35; medium to best quality heavy hogs $8 40@8,60; but few grassers offered; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, September 28.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market quiet, steady and rather easier; shipping $4a6 65; stockers $2,65a4; Texans $2,50a4; shipments 1,240 head. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; market active and stronger at 10a15c higher; light $7,85a8,15; heavy $7,90a8,30; extra $8,90a 9,25, mostly at $7,90a8,30; shipments 3,700 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; market in fair demand and unchanged.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 28.—Beef cattle: receipts 2,157 head; supply about as last week; sales at about ¼c decline; choice $10.25a10,50; extra $9,25a10; first quality $8,50a9; second $6,50; third $5a 6. Sheep and lambs: receipts 144 head; transactions show a decline of ½c; sheep and lambs; trade very fair; sheep in lots $2a2,25 each; extra $3a5; spring lambs 5a 6¾c per lb.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Hogs: good qualities scarce; good light to medium heavy $7,70a8; good to extra butchers $8,20 a8,40.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Hogs firm; shippers $7,25a7,50; butchers $8,10a8,30. Cattle strong; good to choice native 5 1-4a 6 1-4c; medium to fair; 4 1-4a5c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton steady at 13¾a13¾c; futures closed steady: September 13¾c; October 12 27-32a12¾c; November 12 11-16a12 23-32c; December 12 23-32a12¾c; January 12¾c; February 13 1-16c; March 13¾c; April 13 15-32c; May 13 11-16a 13 23-32.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Cotton demand active; prices irregular; desirable kinds steady; other kinds easier; no change in quotations, except an advance of ¼c on inside figures of middlings and outside of good middlings; middlings 13¾c; good middlings 13 3-8a13 3-4c; receipts 1,532; gross 1,771; exports coastwise 144; stock 27,266.

GALVESTON, September 28.—Cotton: quiet and weak; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 1,966 bales; sales 1,528 bales.

CHARLESTON, September 28. — Cotton easy; middlings 12¾a12¾c; net receipts 1,936 bales; sales 1,400 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 28.—Cotton quiet, middlings 12¾c; net receipts 2,600 bales; sales 1,531 bales.

MOBILE, September 28.—Cotton weak; middlings 12¼a12¾c; net receipts 1,363 bales; exports coastwise 238 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Business was fairly active with commission houses in nearly all departments and a liberal jobbing distribution was effected. Richmond and chocolate prints advanced to 7 3-4c, madders to 8c, and greys to 8¾c. Masonville bleached shirtings are down 1-2c. Cotton flannels are very active and strong. Cassimeres and overcoatings are in better demand. Flannels and blankets are in steady request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 54 sks oats, 134 do wheat, Mellor & ——; 2 doz chairs, hf do rockers, J. M. Irwin; 6 bbls whisky, P. —— Raible; 4 do, J. K. Lanahan; 1 box shoes, Stahl & Mohr; 8 sks rags, Henry Rea; 10 pkgs tobacco, Cleary & M; 3 old cookstoves, W. J. Hammond; 50 bbls flour, 200 s

HOME NEWS.

Roasted Alive.

At an early hour this morning an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found dead at the Lucy Blast Furnace, corner of Stanton avenue and Railroad street, in the Eighteenth ward. He was roasted alive. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Ended in Death.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, uncle of Miss Lizzie Marshall, who was accidentally shot at Butler on Sunday last, by Mr. Starr, received information yesterday that the young lady had died on Monday night from the effects of the injuries inflicted upon her. She was held in lofty estimation at Butler, and her sad death has caused the deepest and most sincere sorrow.

Moody and Sankey.

We are requested by the committee appointed by the Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, to procure signatures to a call on Messrs. Moody and Sankey for their evangelistic services and forward it to them, to publish, that they have received an unfavorable reply. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have engaged to labor in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Supposing this will occupy much of the winter, they do not feel at liberty to make engagements beyond.

The President and Governor.

President Grant and Governor Hartranft are expected in the city on Saturday next, and arrangements are being made to give them a cordial and hearty welcome. In the evening there will be a reception to the visitors at the Lincoln club rooms, which will be followed by a grand torch light procession. Governor Hartranft will arrive early in the morning, and will spend the day on the South Side. In the afternoon, if President Grant arrives, he will from the various marching clubs will meet him at the depot, and accompany him to the Monongahela House.

Obituary.

Mr. William Gazzam, a printer, well known in this city, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 4 Clark street. He had been a resident of Pittsburgh since boyhood. He learned his trade here, and had pursued it for many years past at McMillen's job office. Mr. Gazzam was highly respected, and had many sincere friends who will regret his decease. He had been in delicate health for several years, and his death was therefore not wholly unexpected. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He belonged to Company A, Duquesne Greys, and as his funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon, all members of the Greys are invited to attend it.

Two Men Assaulted in Allegheny.

About ten o'clock on Monday night two men leaped out from behind a fence on East street, near Fredich's saloon, Allegheny, and attacked a Mr. Metz, who was on his way home and demanded his money. He drew a large penknife which he had, and was walking away from his assailants, when officer Clark was heard approaching, and the men hastily disappeared.

Shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning, two men attacked a man who was walking along Anderson street, near Lacock street, and knocked him down, when some women who resided in that vicinity heard the noise and screamed for help. The assailants then quickly disappeared. In neither case did they get anything for their trouble.

Fire in Allegheny.

Last evening at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded in Allegheny from box 23. It was caused by the discovery of fire in a closet under the stairway in the second story of the residence of Isaac Weaver, No. 40 Resaca street. The department, as usual, were very prompt in responding to the alarm, and the fire was extinguished before anything had been burned except the partition under the stairway and a lot of clothing that was in the closet, but considerable damage was done to the furniture by the heat and water. The loss will be about $150. The fire is supposed to have originated from a match dropped by Mr. Weaver's little daughter while looking for an article of clothing in the closet some time during the evening. One of the axles of the Good Will Hose Carriage was broken while going to the fire.

International Conference of the Women's Christian Associations.

The month of October promises to be an eventful one to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Among the various objects of interest the third International Conference of the Women's Christian Associations will be one of the most prominent. Delegates from this country and Europe are expected to be present to interchange views and experience with regard to women's work for women. This conference will be held on October 12, 13, 14 and 15, day and evening, and will be under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, one of the largest and most successful in the United States. The subjects for discussion will embrace the best methods of carrying forward the eleemosynary institutions under its care. This alone must interest all the Christian people of this community.

Copying the Drawings.

Yesterday morning a trio of skilled draughtsmen appeared at the office of Mechanical Engineer Lowry and proceeded to take copies of the general plan and detailed drawings of the new water works engines. They said they were drawing the work for Mr. Hartupee, who desired to get copies of the drawings. An evening contemporary, in noting the fact, very mysteriously asks "What is to be done with the duplicates?" It seems a little singular that the same journal invariably insinuates that there must be some crookedness in whatever Mr. Hartupee makes any movement whatever in reference to the water works. Through its tender solicitude in this direction it has already developed a number of "mare's nests." If it desires to keep up even a show of impartiality, it might be well for it to divide its insinuations and let the Mechanical Engineer have a fair share of attention.

A Winter Suggestion.

The chilly atmosphere with which we have recently been favored suggests the propriety of preparing for Winter. Many of our readers are doubtless looking in that direction, and to help them out we would call attention to the modern improvement for heating purposes, known as the Peerless Radiator Shaking Grate, manufactured by Messrs. Bissell & Co., of this city. This grate has been before the public for some time, and wherever used has given genuine satisfaction. Its special excellencies are simplicity of construction, ease of management, cleanliness, economy of fuel, and attractive appearance. It is manufactured in several varieties of style, with black, silver-plated, or nickel trimmings, and is quite ornamental. Its merits are attested in its use.

Messrs. Bissell & Co. also have a large assortment of stoves, ranges, grates, fenders, together with marble and marbleized slate mantels, in their warerooms, 235 Liberty street and 242 Penn avenue. They have a very fine collection, which house owners and builders will find to their interest to examine.

The Press and the Exposition.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in newspaper circles concerning the doings of the Press Committee or its leaders, who are "running" or attempting to run journalistic matters connected with the Exposition. The proposition to have a daily Exposition journal has been tabooed by the Exposition Committee, who will not grant any such authority to any one, and they feel that the daily press is able to take care of the Exposition in a journalistic way. Therefore the Executive Committee has decided to allow no paper to be published in the building or hold as an "official" organ of the Institute.

The action thus far of the Press Committee, as at present constituted, has not been satisfactory, and special objection is made to the solicitation of subscriptions from outside parties for a press banquet. A meeting of the proprietors of the daily press is to be held in a day or two, and a programme will then be made out. If a banquet is decided upon, the proprietors of the papers will foot the bills themselves, as they feel abundantly able to do, without soliciting aid on the streets. Everything will be done to give all the regularly authorized representatives of the outside press a proper and cordial welcome to the city and the Exposition.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

The Building Almost Completed—Matters Beginning to Assume Shape.

Arrangements are being made for a series of excursions for the visiting members of the Press who are expected in the city during the Exposition. They will be shown around through the various machine shops, and will also visit the new water works at Brilliant Station, on the A. V. R. R.

The roof of the Exposition building is almost completed, and the measuring off of space will be begun to-day.

The foundations for Power Hall are under way and the superstructure will be put up to-day. Engines and boilers will arrive by the time this building is up. D. W. C. Carroll & Co. are to furnish the boilers.

The applications for space are still coming in from the city as well as from all parts of the country. Space has been granted to the Mt. Union College, through their President, for a display of some rare specimens of the college museum.

There being no pavement on South avenue, a roadway made of ashes and clinkers is to be prepared, under the direction of Street Commissioner Hanna.

Among the features of the "fitting up" of the Press Headquarters are a couple of side boards, and there has been considerable comment on the fact. It is not known by whose authority they were put up, but it seems to be understood that they will be still stocked with liquids. Are our visitors to be of that class who cannot be entertained without spiritual refreshment, which necessitates a saloon appendage to their headquarters? We opine our visitors will hardly feel flattered by such an implied reflection. The Press Committee, or the Executive Committee, whoever is responsible, has an opportunity to rise and explain.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the matter of Jacob Kerner, of Erie, bankrupt, on motion an order was made, modifying an order for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens. And the petition of the assignee was presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens, and an order was made referring the same to Register Woodruff.

In the matter of I. W. Grubbs & Co., debtors of this city, on petition of debtor, for an injunction, and on motion an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 4th prox; in the meantime restraining Peter Hutchinson from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of N. Marshall & Co., bankrupt, of Luzerne county. Report of the Register was confirmed, and the assignee ordered to pay the following claims: To Brown & Gray, $4,014.88; to J. P. Kirby, $3,033.95; to James Brown, assignee, &c., $1,279.49, and to James Brown, $3,142.07.

In the matter of Sheffield & McCullough, brankrupts, of Butler county, on petition for an injunction, and on motion an order was made for a hearing on the same on the 5th prox., and in the meantime restraining the Shoe and Leather Bank of Boston et al. from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

In the case of Benjamin Moorhead vs. the steamer "Athletic," on motion, an attachment and monition was ordered and issued, returnable the 12th prox.

In the case of the United States vs. the distillery, etc., owned by Wm. Brinton, an argument was had on the rule to show cause why a decree of forfeiture should not be entered, the case to be without answer. Decision of the Court reserved.

Frederick G Weise, of Allegheny, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, which was referred to Register Shafer.

John Eaton, of the firm of Eaton & Coe, creditors of E. M. Lockwood & Co., bankrupts, filed a bill in equity against Hugh McGilvery et al. for an injunction to restrain them from certain proceedings in the Common Pleas Court of Butler county from collecting a debt claimed to belong to the estate of E. M. Lockwood & Co.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of Joseph Moore vs. Jas. Bennett a motion *out* was taken.

In the case of the Borough of Baltzhoover vs. John Ubenger et al., leave was granted the defendant to amend the bill and add the township of Lower St. Clair as defendants.

In the case of the New York and Cleveland Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. Wm. Smith & Sons, the following verdict by agreement was taken: For the plaintiff, in the sum of $4,253 62, but the defendants being in bankruptcy, and as the question in the case controverts the plaintiff's right to recover, this verdict is taken for liquidation, subject to said proceedings in bankruptcy as to lien and all remedies by executions.

In the case of John B. Bell vs. Milligan, Bros. & Co., an action for rent, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $690.

In the matter of the petition of Raphael Greno to have Demetro Greno committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Court appointed Dr. E. S. Riggs, Wm. N. McClelland and Kirk Brigham to inquire into the facts and report to Court.

The jury is out is the case of Dr. E. Donnelly vs. James Sullivan, an action for professional services.

In the case of W. F. Fundenburg vs. Henry Bausman, an action on a book account, the jury found for the plaintiff for $222.10.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth for use vs. Fairburn et al.
Garber vs. Woods et al.
Wallard et al. vs. D. Graham.
McClure vs. Baum et al.
Matthews vs. Pollock et al.
Summers vs. Dillon et al.
Albrecht vs. Van Ryn et al.
Boardman vs. Morton.
Ortleb et al. vs. Rosenbaum et al.
McMillan vs. Hickman et al.
Hammer vs. Altvater.
Hubley vs. Childs.
Irwin & Co. vs. Wightman et al.
Rosenburg vs. Weil Bros.
Teedler vs. Bohlander.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the matter of Anthony Henger vs. the heirs of Henry Fisher, the Court appointed John Paul guardian *ad litem* for Dora Maggie, Anna, Mary and Catharine Fisher and Frederick and Catharine Lockinger.

In the ejectment suit of William L. Buetller, for use of Manly M. Tilton vs. Cassiday, the jury is out.

The case of Thomas Barnes vs. R. D. Clark & Co. is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Thomas vs. Warren.
McQuiston & Kraff vs. Reese & Co.
Irwin vs. Mulligan.
Kurtz & Co. vs. Howard & Son.
Knox vs. Menold.
Thomas et al. vs. Rook and wife.
Hawthorn, for use, vs. Jones.
Short vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Ecker vs. Coward.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

Abraham Coole was convicted of maintaining a nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog, charged by Jacob Christman and was fined six cents and the costs of prosecution.

Amelia Yonkeer was acquitted on three indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by James McCandless. The defendant in this case was one of the parties who were arrested on the South Side last June for alleged larceny—a lot of goods being found by the police, which was supposed to have been stolen, in which it was charged that she was a party to the theft. The facts in the case have already been published and as there was no positive evidence to prove the defendant guilty, a verdict of acquittal was returned.

Frederick Johnston plead *nolo contenders* to a charge of maintaining a nuisance, on oath of Christian Hoch.

Moses Parker plead guilty to two charges of assault and battery preferred by Mariah Parker. The defendant was fined six cents and the costs of prosecution.

Charles Carter plead guilty to a charge of false pretenses, on oath of D. Brown, and was fined six cents and cost of prosecution.

William Sandham is on trial on a charge of embezzlement. G. H. Roushausen is the prosecutor.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
G. M. Haslett,	Isaac Silverman,
John Hughes,	Rose Cook,
David Smith,	Cames Hunt,
James Bererford (2),	Ab. McCray,
And. Bergaman	John McElhaney,
Samuel French,	C. H. Allen,
Peter Reiley,	Jno. White,
James Bare,	Caroline Mitchell,
Robt. Smith,	J. A. Sheridan,
Joseph Hewell,	James Giles,
Mary McNally,	Albert Stehle et al.,
	Christ Miller.

An Injunction Wanted.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by James Wilson vs. the city of Pittsburgh, John Chislett, jr., Wm. J. Radcliff, Henry Williams, Robert H. Negley and Frank S. Bissell, alleged Commissioners of Stanton avenue. The bill says that he is the owner of six and one-half acres of land, lying along the south side of Stanton avenue, in the Eighteenth ward, two and one-half acres of which lie within the 120 feet subject to the assessment. The land, he sets forth, is in the "rural districts" of the city, is on the top of the high hill above the cemetery, is farming land, surrounded by agricultural and sparsely inhabited lands, is used for agricultural purposes and assessed as such for taxes. Such is the case of four-fifths of the land abutting on the Avenue, thirteen several pieces having about nine-tenths of the frontage of the whole avenue. The complainant represents that the Commissioners have assessed the cost of the improvement equally per foot front upon the property abutting on the avenue, amounting to $15.41 19/100 per foot front on each side of the avenue, and after the time for inspection and correction of errors, which expires on the 29th inst., propose to file the schedule of assessments in the Prothonotary's office, whereby the assessment become an apparent lien of record against the property to the extent of one hundred and twenty feet in depth, along his whole front, placing an incumbrance thereon of $12,283.10, which is, if enforcable, a confiscation of it. He claims that the assessment is $10,000 in excess of the benefits which is derived by him from the grading and paving of the street. Complaint is also made that a stone wall had been built for the benefit of the Allegheny Cemetery, which wall is not a part of nor required for the benefit of said avenue. It is further represented that the assessment is illegal and unconstitutional, and prevents the orator from a free use of his property, and from disposing of it under the due protection of the laws and the Constitution of his country. The several acts of the Legislature on this point are referred to, which are made a part of his petition.

The Court is asked to declare the assessment upon the complainant's land illegal and void, to restrain the defendants from filing their schedule of assessments, from engaging in any proceedings at law or otherwise to enforce payment of the assessment and from demanding or pretending to have a lien on the land.

Court Brevities.

A TRUE BILL was found by the Grand Jury yesterday against Jeremiah Force, charged with dealing in lottery tickets.

A BILL against Deputy Sheriffs Culley, Hamm and Diehl charged with conspiracy was ignored by the Grand Jury yesterday. Mr. Baird was the prosecutor in the case.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against Peter Miller McGuirk, the man charged with arson in having set fire to some buildings at Braddock's Fields, on the 22d of last July.

W. J. ROSENKRANS was committed to jail yesterday from Brookville, Jefferson county to await trial at the next term of the United States District Court in this city, on a charge of passing two counterfeit fractional notes of the denomination of fifty cents each. The alleged offense was committed on the 17th of July last at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa.

GENTLEMEN.

To Select From a Choice Variety of Fine Goods

for Gentlemen's garments, visit the rooms of Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue; all the latest novelties for Autumn and Winter are to be found on his tables.

Y. M. C. A.

The Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the State Association at Altoona.

The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania, convened in Altoona on Thursday. The permanent organization was as follows:

President—W. K. Jennings, Pittsburgh.

Vice-Presidents—J. Howard Seele, Philadelphia; J. B. Herbst, Altoona; S. S. Brown, Williamsport; John Hill, Blairsville.

Secretary—Thos. Marshall, Philadelphia.

Assistants—S. McCurdy, Butler; S. B. Neilson, Lafayette College.

An afternoon and an evening meeting were held, Mayor Gilland delivering the address of welcome, which was responded to by W. R. Davenport, of Erie. Committees were appointed on Business, Devotion and Credentials. On Friday morning a devotional meeting was held in the First Lutheran Church, after which a business meeting was opened. Chairmen were then appointed on Resolutions, on Executive Committee work and on Association. Reports by delegates were very encouraging, Mr. S. L. Fullwood, of East Liberty, reporting 8,000 population—125 members—60 good workers. The ministers work with the association—had wonderful meeting last winter.

The report of the State Secretary, Rev. S. A. Taggart, gave an extended account of the work through the State during the year and the present condition of affairs. Mention was made of a large number of meetings held at various places, all of which had been attended with revival influences. Among those near at home were the following, as detailed in the report:

"At Butler we were joined by brethren from Pittsburgh, Saltsburg, Blairsville and Parker City, and the interest was very deep. A large number arose for prayers, among them quite a number of young men. At Candor we were joined by Cross Creek, Burgettstown and Taylorstown. Our gathering there will no doubt be forgotten for its deep spirituality. At McKeesport delegations from Pittsburgh and East Liberty were very helpful in commencing a very precious work of revival. In East Liberty (Pittsburgh) an unparalleled work began its first outward manifestation; at the closing meeting of our conference, upon invitation, a large number arose for prayers, and many more remained for the after inquiry meeting. For two months, nightly, the largest churches were filled with deeply serious congregations. Hundreds of professing Christians were awakened, and a very large number confessed Christ.

The Secretary further says: "We report the following new Associations: Buffalo Village, Canton, Catfish, Fairview, Lewisburg, Millinburg, Newberry, Oakdale, State College, Towanda, Wilkinsburg, Latrobe, McKeesport. A number of places are ready to organize, and may have done so already, but no word has been received up to the time of preparing this report. The number of Associations in the State is 120. The number disbanded, 2. The reason why—because they ceased to work. The number reported as languishing, 7. The reasons various, but all of which can be overcome by earnest, honest, prayerful work for Christ. Associations in Colleges are reported at Lafayette College, Easton; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; Allegheny College, Meadville; Washington and Jefferson College, Washington. Steps are being taken to organize in the Normal schools at Mansfield and Shippensburg."

The "Railway Work" among railroad men had been highly encouraging, and it was proposed to keep it up.

In conclusion the Secretary says: "When so much encouragement and blessing has attended us in the past, shall we not go on with renewed vigor? We are not now the small State (numbering twenty associations) that we were a few years ago, but according to the statistical report of the International Committee, with several hundred, Va., we number 130 associations, making 53 organizations more than any other State in the Union. It would be impossible to sum up the entire results accomplished in our State. One marked feature during the past year has been the great development of new workers. Many (young men especially) have been the listed country in the service of Christ, and have embraced their privilege of witnessing for Him. While many of our Associations could have reported more nominal members in years gone by, yet at no time have they had anything like the number who are ready to give their hearts to the service. We are entering upon the centennial year of our Nation's existence, the celebration of which will centre chiefly in the great exposition in Philadelphia. Already the Association there is erecting its commodious and suitable building, to more effectually organize the grand work of the warfare, that amid the throng the gospel of Christ may be proclaimed. Shall we not all agree, while we cannot enter upon the centennial of our Association's existence, that we can look to it as a jubilee with faith, fervor, zeal, sacrifice, and all else as shall make it a glorious year of work, and the Lord shall bring about in His own time the still more glorious results?"

The session then closed with a devotional meeting conducted by Mr. S. L. Fullword, of East Liberty.

At 2:45 the business of the convention was resumed, President Jennings in the chair. "Whiter than Snow" was sung, after which Rev. Mr. Morris read the fifty-eighth Psalm, and Rev. W. G. Stewart led in a fervent prayer.

Rev. T. D. Logan opened the debate on the topic—"The Importance and Best Methods of Definite Work for Young Men," by reading a very excellent paper on the subject. On motion of Mr. D. E. Small, of York, the paper read by Mr. Logan was ordered to be published *verbatim*. The subject under discussion was then participated in by Bros. A. E. Luty, of East Liberty, Davenport, of Erie, Howard, of East Liberty, McCandless, of Butler, Stewart, of Bakerstown, Cornelius, of Oakdale, and Brown.

The next topic—"The Evangelistic Bible Class" was opened by Mr. James McCormick, of Harrisburg. His remarks were practical and full of thoughtful suggestions. After Mr. McC. closed, the subject was thrown open for general discussion, and participated in by Brothers ——— of Butler, Sherman, of Erie, Johnson, of East Liberty, Fredericks, of Burgettstown, and Chapin, of Scranton.

The next topic was "Associations in College and Educational Institutions." Professor Brown opened the discussion. He spoke of the necessity of a thorough study of the Bible; to be courageous in the work of making converts, and urged the students to mingle in the society of young men; make yourself sociable with them; don't cringe, but bring out the truths and invitations of the Lord and be unyielding manner. The God grant that not one of our colleges or institutions may be without an Association.

Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Rev. Mr. Taggart, from the Committee on Credentials, reported a list of delegates. Those from this vicinity were: *Pittsburgh*—H. K. Porter, W. K. Jennings, R. G. Orr, John H. Mullen, S. L. Fullwood, F. B. Brockelbank, Smith Agnew, C. Snively, S. A. Taggart, J. F. Robinson, E. A. Kitzmiller. *Oakdale*—Rev. M. N. Cornelius, J. Stonecipher. *Allegheny*—D. Campbell, jr. *Latrobe*—W. B. Carr, S. S. Hopkins, A. P. Fulton, L. A. Hoke, A. Saxman. *Meadville*—Rev. T. D. Logan. *McKeesport*—H. M. Lynn.

Friday's meetings closed with answers from the delegates to the question "What encouragement have you received during the year?"

The reports were all of a very encouraging character. A grand praise service, led by Rev. S. A. Taggart, closed the meeting.

The discussion on personal conversation, the best methods of doing the work in hand, and kindred topics, similar to what had occupied the two preceding days, took up the time on Saturday. Street meetings were also held in various parts of the city.

The election of officers for the general interest on Saturday was the adoption of the following resolutions:

The attention of the Christian community has been recently called to the desecration of the Sabbath, as it has never been before increase, and in many cases it seems to be only for purposes of gain, and is certainly without the excuse of necessity. The Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania, in Convention, desires hereby to express their deep regret at this fact, and enter this minute on record. We have noticed that every such infraction of the law of the Sabbath, enforces labor on some to whom the rest of the Sabbath day was intended to bring rest. We believe that every such infraction lowers the moral tone of the community, and above all we believe it to be in direct violation of the command of God. It is therefore with unfeigned regret that we have seen, not only individuals becoming careless as to Sabbath observances, but large and influential corporations, such as steamboat companies and powerful and skillfully managed railroads, lending their influence to the breaking down of this God-given safeguard to the best interest of your Commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is our duty as the representatives of over one hundred Christian Associations of this State to utter our solemn protest against all Sabbath excursions for pleasure, and that our Executive Committee be requested to make an appeal to those in charge of our coming Centennial exhibition to bring all the influence they can control to bear upon them in order that the said exhibition shall be closed on the Sabbath.

Resolved, That we acknowledge Jehovah as the ruler of nations, and that we, as a nation, should follow His commands rather than the inventions of men.

The attention of the committee has been called to the importance of some plan for bringing the various associations into more frequent and intimate correspondence, with the State Executive Committee, and they offer their views in the following resolution:

Resolved, That at as early a date as possible, the associations throughout the State recommend to the State Executive Committee some person in each county whose position and influence combined with personal zeal for the Master's work have fitted him for the office of a corresponding member.

A resolution of thanks was also passed to the entertainers of the delegates to the *Evening Mirror* for its reports, to the railroad companies, &c.

Sunday the delegates were assigned to duty among the several churches. The day opened with a service of song in the First Lutheran church at 9 A. M., conducted by Robert A. Orr, of Pittsburgh, and assisted by S. L. Fullwood, of Pittsburgh, and other members of the Convention.

The visiting ministers preached at the churches in the morning, and the lay delegates visited and talked to the Sunday School children in the afternoon.

In the evening two grand farewell meetings were held, which were attended by audiences limited only by the capacity of the places in which the meetings were held. At the Second Presbyterian church, the meeting was addressed by Rev. S. A. Taggart, O. R. Stockwell, J. Howard Seal, Rev. W. M. Frysinger, F. K. Cree, Rev. Mr. Swallow. At the Opera House the speakers were W. K. Jennings, W. R. Davenport, John Morrow, L. P. Rowland, Rev. E. F. McClain, R. A. Orr, L. A. Taggart, Rev. H. Baker.

DEFEAT OF THE CHAMPIONS.

Yesterday's B. B. Game at Union Park—The Xanthas Win by a Score of Eight to Four.

The crowd of spectators at Union Park yesterday afternoon to see the game of ball between the Mutuals, the champions of Ohio outside of Cincinnati, and the Xanthas, was simply immense. It stretched around all sides of the enclosure and the game proceeded surrounded literally by a living circle of men. A larger police force than usual was present and very fair order was preserved, but the auditors were too numerous and had opinions altogether too strong and expressed to compel the ablest and more prominent features of the game to be thoroughly controlled. The contest was called shortly after three o'clock, the Mutuals being sent to the bat. Both clubs were whitewashed in every inning until the fifth, when the Mutuals made all the runs they got during the entire game. In the fourth inning Wylie distinguished himself by taking a hot liner from Russell, leaving Lloyd on second base. The first score for the Mutuals was made by E. Watson, who had got to third and stole home on a passed ball. The run was very risky and had he been a moment behind time he would have been put out. E. Watson scored next and Baker went out on a fly to Douthett. L. Dickey and Hall scored in succession, but when A. Dickey and Russell failed to do likewise the side was out, leaving Hall on second base. The first score for the Xanthas was made by E. Watson, who had got to third and stole home on a magnificent hit, knocking a high ball to left field and beyond the reach of the outfielders. He was doing his level best toward making a home run, but he miscalculated Curry's ability to throw. The latter lost no time in getting the ball and, making an excellent long throw, he landed it in the hands of the third baseman in time to put Dickey out while he was running between second and third and when within a few feet of the latter. At the close of the sixth inning the scores stood four to nothing, in favor of the Mutuals. In the seventh inning Hall and Hawk reached bases. A. Dickey knocked a foul ball which was taken on the fly by Wylie, thinking it a fair one. Hall then took the bat and scored three, following it up by two more in the eighth and three more in the ninth inning. The Mutuals weakened considerably toward the close of the game, but much of their ill luck can be ascribed to the change of pitchers in the eighth inning, when the captain was substituted for Hawk. He pitches much like McTighe, but the Xanthas had familiarized themselves with that style of delivery in their game with the Bradlocks, and hence were not to be taken unawares. In the eighth inning Wylie was retired by fly by very neatly taken by Lloyd. The score of the game is as follows:

Mutuals.	*O.*	*R.*	*Xanthas.*	*O.*	*R.*
Hall, c	3	1	Douthett, c. f	2	2
Hawk, 1 b	3	0	Wilkinson, 1 b	1	2
A. Dickey, 2b	5	0	Hagan, p	3	1
Lloyd, l. f	2	0	Lane, c	2	1
Russell, c. f	4	0	Wylie, 3 b	4	0
E. Watson, 3 b	2	1	Guise, s. s	3	1
J. Watson, s. s	3	0	Patterson, r. f	1	0
Baker, 1 b	3	0	Sullivan, p. b	3	1
L. Dickey, r. f	2	1	Curry, l. f	3	1

Total	27	4	Total	6	7	27	8		
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4
Xanthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3—8

Capt. Rus. McKelvy, of the Braddocks, umpired and performed his duties most satisfactorily.

Previous to yesterday's game some friends of the Xanthas offered a silver cup and a ten dollar bill to the player making the first and second best scores, and five dollars to the one making the third best. Douthett got the cup, Sullivan the X, and Lane the V.

John McClintock, of the Meadville baseball club, has telegraphed Camann & Mellvaney that it would be impossible for him to come here to catch for the Braddocks, in the game with the Mutuals to morrow, and Mr. McKelvey says the game is off.

The game of baseball between the Allegheny and Pittsburgh firemen comes off at Union Park, in Allegheny, on Friday afternoon.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Death Rate in Pittsburgh Last Week.

There were fifty-seven deaths in this city last week, according to the report of Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health. The record is as follows: Accident by burning, railroad accident, street accident, cancer, of stomach, cerebritis, exzaigia dropsy, diphtheritis, dyspepsia, epilepsy, fatty degeneration of liver, remittent fever, gastritis, liver (disease not specified), congestion of lungs, marasmus, old age, general paralysis, hemorrhage, inflammation of the bowels, pulmonary consumption, paralysis, pneumonia, perity phitis, unknown, uremia, uterine hemorrhage, each 1; bronchitis, cancer, convulsions, morbid dentition, enlargement of heart, premature birth, each 2; infantum cholera, diarrhea, typhoid fever, meningitis, each 3; consumption, 6. Total, 57. White, 55, colored, 2. males, 31; females, 26, married 15; single 41; widows 1; under 1 year, 21; from 1 to 2, 4; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 4, from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 7; from 50 to 60, 2, from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1. Total, 57.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Man Falls From the Roof of the Exposition Building.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an accident occurred to a young German carpenter named John Plantz at the Exposition building, by which he came very near loosing his life. It appears that he was working directly under the comb of the roof near the center of the building, when he slipped off the timbers on which he was standing, and fell down upon the joice of the lower floor of the building, a distance of forty-five feet. The floor had not yet been laid where he fell, and nothing but the joice was in the way to break his fall. The young man was unable to speak, but strange to say not one of his bones were broken. He was removed to the house at the corner of South avenue and School street, and medical aid summoned. Upon making an examination he was found to have sustained a number of severe bruises, and a sprained ankle. It is feared that he was injured also internally. He resides on Troy Hill.

FINANCIAL.

The Nation Trust Company Proposition Accepted.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the proposition made by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company that their creditors give them four years time from the 15th of June last, in which to pay their indebtedness, without interest. It amounts now to $505,188.30. After discussing the matter the committee decided to accept the proposition, and the matter was referred to the City Solicitor, with instructions to prepare an ordinance granting the petition. After it has been drawn up it will be affirmatively recommended to Councils.

The bond of Mark Donley as collector of taxes in the twenty-fourth ward was submitted and approved.

A communication from the City Assessor in relation to the overpaid taxes of John Parker was presented, and a resolution refunding the same was ordered to Councils.

GRAND OPENING.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Seal Sacques, &c.

Grand opening of ladies' seal sacques and ladies' and children's fine fancy furs at the great leading fur house of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

All are invited to come and examine the immense stock, whether they wish to purchase or not, as this will be the grandest display of ladies' furs ever made in Pittsburgh.

Gasoline.

Messrs. Elkins & Flack, of this city, now have a Gasoline and Naphtha works in successful operation, and are prepared to supply miners, painters, druggists and persons using gas machines with

GASOLINE FROM 85° TO 90° PER GRAVITY

for gas machines, Naphtha for mixing paints and varnishes, Petroleum (fluid) for tinners' furnaces and vapor burners, and Treated Benzine for gas making and other purpose, in lots to suit purchasers.

The above products are pure spirits of Petroleum, redistilled, treated and deodorized; they are much superior to common or raw benzine, and are specially adapted to the uses indicated.

In constructing a works for the manufacture of Gasoline and kindred products on a large scale, this enterprising firm have supplied a want long felt in this community, and we wish them the success their enterprise merits.

Important to shippers.

On and after September 28, 1875, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, will open their new freight depot at the corner of Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh. Shippers will find this new depot convenient to ship freight to all points between Pittsburgh and Monongahela City. The South Pittsburgh freight depot has been abandoned. For rates, etc., apply at new depot or at general office.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted

Don't forget our *Prince Albert* Alpacas, which, for beauty of finish, cannot be excelled. J. B. HEARD & CO., 52 Sixth street.

Elegant Nostets Hats

In four colors, at Fleming & Oglevee's.

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BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The annual target excursion of Company A, Duquesne Greys, takes place on Friday. They are going to Monongahela City.

····Luther and Denmarsh have agreed not to make a match until the latter's race with Pedigrift, which takes place to-morrow, is over.

····Jacob Cable, a tramp, fell from a freight train in Allegheny yesterday, and was very badly hurt about the head. Dr. B. B. Smith dressed his wounds.

····Two freight cars were thrown from the Connellsville Railroad yesterday morning, at Soho, but no one was injured. Passenger trains were slightly delayed.

····A slight fire occurred in the roof of one of the houses adjoining the American Iron works, on the South Side, yesterday, which was extinguished with a Babcock extinguisher.

····No further trouble is reported in the Seventeenth ward night school since proper steps were taken to compel the truants to keep order, and the attendance now numbers about one hundred and fifty.

····Joshph Whaley, one of Street Commisioner Hanna's employes, killed a black snake, which was three feet in length, on Grant avenue, near the Exposition building in Allegheny, at noon on Monday.

····Two young men entered Longden & McGratty's clothing store on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and while one of them was examining a coat, the other robbed the money draw of $10. They both escaped.

····Tim Gallagher, David Hopkins and one White were before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday on a charge of tapping a money till, in the store of J. G. Fritz. The Magistrate reserved his decision.

····A horse attached to a buggy ran off on Liberty street, yesterday, near the Union Depot, and when it reached the Eleventh street crossing, struck a flagman named McIntire, knocking him down and injuring him severely.

····Richard Splane, John Timmony, Thomas Hoye and Wm. Weyman, who were arrested on Saturday night for keeping a gambling house, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and were required to give $2,000 bail each for trial at Court.

····Miss Mary Jones, who was accidentally shot in Allentown a few days ago, is in a very critical condition, but some hopes are entertained of her recovery. Miss Turney, it is thought, will be permanently deranged on account of the accident.

····The Hartcanft Marching Club, of the Twenty-sixth ward, was fully organized on Monday evening. The officers are: James O'Neill, Captain; lieutenants, Sam O'Connor and Fred Gearing. The club has received its new uniform, and will make its first appearance on the streets on Saturday night.

····John Williams, a colored employe of Archy Taylor, a night soiler, was three times cut in the head and face yesterday morning by Chas. Braetigam, at the dump on Fifth avenue, near the Point. An information for felonious assault and battery has been made by Williams against his assailant.

····The citizens of the Thirteenth ward held a meeting on Monday night, at which it was resolved to protest against the report of the Board of Viewers appointed by Court to assess the benefits and damages caused by the improvement of Thirty-third street. Proper steps were taken to carry the spirit of the resolution into practical effect.

····The "illimited mail" train ran over Edward McKinney, near Dennison, Ohio, yesterday morning, inflicting injuries which will prove fatal. The injured man is said